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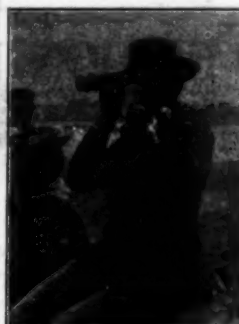
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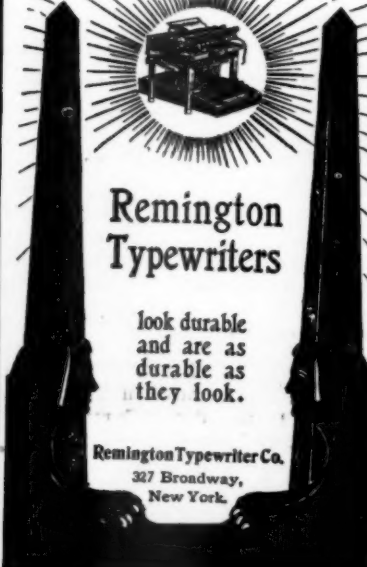
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Rear Admiral Evans, in his report as to the cruise of the cruiser and battleship squadron from Yokohama to Honolulu, which we have heretofore published, states that the average speed for the distance, something like 3,700 sea miles, between the two ports, was made by the cruisers at a trifle over ten knots an hour and by the battleships at slightly in excess of twelve and one-half knots an hour. Not only does this make a most astonishing showing as to sea speed, but another point of paramount interest is also involved; under the new regime, since the passage of the personnel law, the number of exclusively engineering officers on board our vessels has been notably reduced, and predictions have been freely made that in case of real war the new system would show its weak points. Nearly four years have now elapsed since the inauguration of the personnel law and during that period no breakdowns nor accidents which could be attributed to the new order of things have occurred; and now we have the supreme test of an unprecedented cruise under war conditions, of sudden orders successfully carried out at record speed, and "during the entire trip, the engines of none of the three battleships were stopped except for about thirty minutes during the ceremony attendant upon the burial of one of the crew of the Wisconsin." Probably a more severe test of efficiency was never given a fleet, and on arriving at Honolulu after a continuous run of nearly thirteen days at a speed "slightly in excess of twelve and a half knots an hour," this squadron was made ready for the return voyage in a port devoid of facilities for carrying on extensive repairs on machinery of such type as that on the vessels of this fleet. In other words, the vessels made their own adjustments, and of repairs there were none required. The old adage that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" applies here with no little force, for with but one officer of the old Engineer Corps on board each battleship the condition of the motive power has shown itself to be first class in every respect. So it would seem that the new system gives as good results as the old and complicated methods obtaining previous to March 3, 1900.

Inasmuch as Capt. John S. Sewell, Eng. Corps, U.S.A., in charge of the construction work on the new buildings for the Army War College in Washington has reported to the Chief of Engineers that operations will have to be suspended until Congress votes additional money for the project, it is interesting to recall the statement of the Secretary of War on this subject in the course of his recent hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs. The money already provided for the building on the Army War College amounts to \$700,000—\$400,000 coming from the old emergency fund for the projected buildings and \$300,000 from a further appropriation. It was thought that the work could be completed for \$700,000, but it has been found impossible. It turns out that the original estimates were too low. In the next place the cost of construction has increased, and in addition making the War College the real department of the General Staff, the preparation of plans, the study of military defense, calls for a larger and more complete building. There will be more officers at work, and there will be more and more important duties to be performed than were originally contemplated. "I think it very important," said Secretary Root, addressing the committee, "and I am very much interested in having a sufficient amount of money appropriated to complete the building, so that it will be adapted for the duties that are to be performed there, which I regard as the most important that devolve upon the Army. The building will be a

very conspicuous one and one that ought to be finished in a creditable way, and not be made merely a brick barn. That is about what we contemplated." It is to be hoped that Congress will promptly grant the additional appropriation recommended by Secretary Root. The Army War College, as he points out, is destined to be one of the most important features of the military establishment, and it should be provided with quarters worthy of its scope and purpose. Any niggardliness in voting money for the project would be a national reproach.

Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, when he appeared before the House Naval Committee to explain his estimates for the coming year was kept busy from eleven o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon answering questions put to him by each member of the committee. The questions were not, however, in the nature of criticism, except in a few instances, the majority of them being in the line of intelligent inquiry. The fact that the committee had visited the navy yards on the Atlantic coast last summer was very evident in some of the questions asked and the wisdom of Secretary Moody in giving the members of the committee an opportunity to make a personal inspection in the naval property once a year is already demonstrated in the examination of the chiefs of bureaus who have been called before the House Naval Committee. As Secretary Moody cut the estimates of the Bureau of Yards and Docks one-half, it is not believed that any great reduction will be made by the Naval Committee. In some instances where work estimated for six months ago has begun and is not progressing as rapidly as had been expected, the committee pointed out that the estimates could with advantage be reduced and to this the Chief of Bureau readily assented, expressing the same opinion. These exceptions, however, will not be many. Regarding the construction of additional slips at several of the navy yards, for which Rear Admiral Endicott has asked an appropriation, the committee appear to realize the great need of these and it is believed that recommendations of the bureau on this will be practically adopted. No mention was made in the hearing of foreign stations, this question having been taken out of the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and turned over to the General Board. It is said that no general legislation will be permitted in the Naval bill this year but that all such legislation will be accomplished by independent bills.

If a satisfactory settlement is made of the status of the correspondence division and the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, Congressional attention can be directed with profit toward the division in the Navy Department which corresponds to the Record and Pension Office. A similar undertaking to that which has made the Record and Pension Office of the War Department a model institution, if set on foot at the present time, would probably save much money which will have to be spent at a later date in investigation to fill gaps caused by the loss of records through decay and handling. The original sources of information of the War Department have been preserved by a system of card records which, while facilitating daily searches, obviates the necessity of handling the original records to their extinction. For the lack of such a system in the Navy Department the original records are deteriorating and the time is quite within contemplation when their usefulness will be greatly impaired. Besides this consideration, the lack of a modern search and identification system hampers the work in the Navy Department so that it is constantly in arrears during the Congressional season. Although the work in connection with the soldiers in the Civil War is vastly greater in volume than that connected with the forces afloat, the system in effect is inadequate to the demands of the work and cannot be carried on for many more years without a serious loss of data which cannot be replaced. It is strange that the Navy Department should have neglected to adopt a system which has so completely demonstrated its efficiency in the War Department.

There is considerable opposition among the officers of the Adjutant General's and other staff departments to the plan proposed by Secretary Root looking to the consolidation of the Adjutant General's Department and the Record and Pension Office, to form a Military Secretary's Department with Brig. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth as its head. It is understood that the scheme was evolved by the special board, consisting of General Ainsworth, General Bliss and Col. W. P. Hall, Acting Adjutant General, and that Colonel Hall was the only member who opposed the idea. The matter, when presented to Secretary Root, met with his instant approval, as looking to the betterment of the methods of administration of affairs at the War Department. Before this bill becomes a law, however, there will undoubtedly be an interesting fight before the Military Committee of the House and Senate. Many Congressmen are said to be opposed to the scheme, notwithstanding the fact that the officers affected are not taking any active part in the campaign for or against the measure. The undoubted ability of General Ainsworth is recognized in Congress and it is believed that he would make a most successful chief of the department; but Congress is disposed to move very slowly when it comes to

abolishing such an old Army department as the Adjutant General's, and there are many who declare they will not support the bill, notwithstanding the fact that it emanates from the Secretary of War and comes to Congress with his unqualified endorsement.

It is suggested that, in connection with the reforms proposed by the Bureau of Navigation in the matter of granting liberty, steps may be taken to facilitate communication with the shore by officers and men, especially of members of liberty parties, by adopting a uniform boat system for naval vessels lying in port. The boat question is often a vexed one and is made more difficult by the fact that the absence of liberty men makes it difficult to get hands enough for the routine work of the ship. The tendency is to reduce all but absolutely necessary boat service to a minimum and the inconveniences which result often cause friction. Some of the modifications of liberty customs suggested, such as the return of liberty men to their meals or allowing them to go and come at will, would call for continuous boat work between the ship and shore and might require the addition to the complement allowed of a certain number of men to be used exclusively for boat service in port. The need might be met by allowing for the necessary regular and relief crews who should have the duty at sea of fulfilling the boatswain's dream of a cleaning crew of his own separate from the general muster of the ship.

Probably the most important matter now before the General Staff of the Army is the question of making recommendations on the matter of promotion by selection in the United States Army. As this is of vital importance to the entire Service, the General Staff is devoting considerable time in its discussion. Various officers of the General Staff have submitted long written opinions relative to the question, and it may be stated that a majority of those received from the General Staff as well as from the Service at large are opposed to selection. The General Staff is also working on a scheme to reward officers for particularly meritorious service without jumping them over their seniors. No decision has yet been reached. Several plans are under consideration, among them being one which proposes the establishment of a distinguished service order. Another plan contemplates the adoption of the Navy system which promotes an officer by numbers. It is thought probable that a report will be submitted on this important matter before the termination of the administration of Mr. Root as Secretary of War.

The President this week acted adversely upon the appeal from the action of the Secretary of the Navy in his case made by Paymaster Harry E. Biscoe. As we have noted, Paymaster Biscoe recently made a personal appeal through the proper military channels to the President in the matter of the strictures passed upon him by Rear Admiral R. D. Evans in reviewing the court-martial case of Paymaster Nicholson. The President this week approved the action of Secretary Moody in the case, which probably means that the entire matter has ended. It is understood that the original decision in this case made by the Secretary of the Navy was shown to the President before it was published and that it met with his approval then.

The endeavor of the Navy Department to improvise a hospital ship for the duty needed at the Isthmus ought to impress upon Congress the pressing need of a competent floating hospital equipment for the Navy. The inspector general of the medical service of the English navy has made the point very strongly that it is folly to wait for the outbreak of hostilities to begin the construction of hospital ships and that effective and successful work of the kind must be done in time of peace. One hospital ship with every battleship squadron is a modern necessity and the comparatively slight use of such vessels in time of peace is no more an argument against their employment than it is against the maintenance of any necessary war material in constant readiness.

Because the owner of the property adjoining the navy yard at Puget Sound which the Government wishes to purchase has placed what is generally agreed to be an exorbitant price on his land—about \$400,000—Secretary Moody has directed that negotiations in the matter be suspended for the present. The Department does not intend to allow itself to be held up for such a sum, even if the Navy is in sore need of the additional property at this yard. It is learned that the final solution of the matter will be the appointment of a board to appraise the property and condemn it for the Government's use.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, will probably inaugurate some radically new methods of administration for the General Staff of the Army. The members of the General Staff have had several meetings this week for the purpose of discussing with the Lieutenant General his plans for re-organization of the methods of business, and it is extremely probable that an announcement will be made soon of a new policy. Just what General Chaffee proposes is not as yet made known, but it is understood that his plans meet with the approval of the other members of the General Staff.

A correspondent says: "Kindly point out why 'Elihu Root—His Services as Secretary of War,' North American Review, by Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., is not a violation of A.R. 5. Suppose that article contained other matter than fulsome flattery, what then?" The Article of War referred to applies only to those who are in the military Service and the Secretary of War is not in the military Service. Besides, the prohibition in the matter of publication is limited to "all publications relating to private or personal transactions between officers." There are orders of the War Department prohibiting publication without permission of the Department, which was no doubt granted in this particular case, constructively if not actually. What would have happened if the article had been of a different character is a question so academic in its nature that we cannot undertake to answer it. We must leave our correspondent to form his own conclusions on the subject. Criticism of the Secretary of War would no doubt come under the head of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The wording of Art. 5, A.R., is somewhat ambiguous and it is practically a dead letter, though the purpose it seeks to accomplish has an important bearing upon the discipline of the Army. Praise of one's superiors can hardly be made so impartial as to save it altogether from the suspicion of interested motives, and open censure is opposed to proper ideas of military subordination. The more impersonal the exercise of authority and obedience to authority can be made, the better for the interests of the Service. As to whether General Carter has indulged in "fulsome praise" is a question which would seem to be determined by the estimate each one may have of Mr. Root's administration of the War Office. A still more eulogistic description of Secretary Root and his administration is found in the article by Walter Wellman in the January number of the Review of Reviews, entitled "Elihu Root: a Character Sketch." Mr. Wellman in this article quotes President Roosevelt as saying: "In John Hay I have a great Secretary of State. In Philander Knox I have a great Attorney General. In other Cabinet posts I have great men. Elihu Root could take any one of those places and fill it as well as the man who is now there. And in addition, he is what probably none of these other gentlemen could be—a great Secretary of War. Elihu Root is the ablest man I have known in our governmental service. I will go further. He is the greatest man that has appeared in the public life of any country, in any position, on either side of the ocean, in my time."

As the Spanish War recedes from view there arises in the United States a question whether the censure visited upon General Weyler, who was, during an important period, commander-in-chief of the Spanish forces in Cuba, was not somewhat too severe. There was at no time any doubt of General Weyler's fighting spirit, and it was generally recognized that he would be an adversary to compel respect in the event of a clash between his army and the Americans. But his adoption of the policy of reconcentration provoked a whirlwind of indignation in America in which the critics for the time being lost sight of his real merits as a soldier and denounced him as a monster of cruelty. The anger aroused by his conduct is, as we have suggested, passing away in some degree and in its place there is a growing disposition to regard him as an officer who was not inherently cruel and who did the best he could under particularly trying circumstances. It is unfortunate for General Weyler's reputation, however, that he has undertaken to write a book about the war, for if the published extracts from the work are authentic, the General is likely to become as ridiculous in American eyes as he once was repulsive. One of the leading newspapers of Madrid, *El Nacion*, publishes a letter purporting to have been written by General Weyler setting forth a plan which he had at one time resolved to place in operation looking to an invasion of the United States. Briefly speaking, he proposed to seize every ship in Havana, place 25,000 men on board of them and land on the coast of Louisiana, where, he seriously believed, "the malcontents of the United States Government, still smarting under their defeat in the Civil War, would rise en masse and make common cause with Spain." This quotation strikingly discloses the latent Quixotic streak in the Spanish character. It had never occurred to General Weyler that the Spanish War was, morally speaking, the first grand military reunion of the restored Republic, drawing together in defense of the flag a host of hardy veterans who had fought in opposing armies of the War of the Rebellion. That General Weyler should have dreamed of enlisting the support of veterans of the Confederacy for an invading army of Spaniards is almost incredible. The mere suggestion is likely to make him grotesque.

The case of Dr. Dominador Gomez, now on trial at Manila on charges of conspiring to overthrow the American Government in the Philippines, developed certain testimony on Jan. 18 which, if trustworthy, is somewhat disquieting. Felipe Scarella, a detective in the service of the native constabulary, testified that of his own knowledge, Gomez and his fellow conspirators held frequent conferences at the Manila Club as recently as last September, their purpose being to overthrow the present government of the Islands and set up a new

republic with Gomez as president. As associates of Gomez in this desperate enterprise, Scarella named General Lukban, the insurgent leader against whom Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., had to institute such an energetic campaign in the Island of Samar. General Malvar, under whom the organized forces of the insurrection made their last stand against Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., in Batangas Province, Island of Luzon, and General Noriel, who subsequently conducted a vexatious guerrilla campaign against American authority in the Province of Cavite. If it is true that these former officers of the insurgent army have been guilty of plotting against American authority, the fact is one of grave importance, for it indicates that men of real force and ability who associated themselves with the insurrection are still susceptible to the blandishments of power and to the promptings of desperate ambitions. Gomez himself is not dangerous. He is a persuasive demagog who is given to talking rather than to fighting, but if he has induced men like Malvar and Lukban to join with him in plotting the overthrow of the Government to which they have sworn allegiance, the plain meaning is that the supervision of repatriated Filipinos is much less vigilant under civil rule than it was during the military administration.

In the face of the emphatic statement from the President last fall that no change in the rank of the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy was necessary and that he did not therefore feel called upon to authorize any, members of the corps will take the matter up at the Capitol in the hope of meeting with better success there. The rules of the Department in the matter of influencing legislation are very rigid, but it is understood that the matter will be handled so carefully as not to infringe any regulations. Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will not appear before the Senate or House Naval Committee in support of this proposition, as the action of the President and the Secretary is binding upon him. The position of Rear Admiral Endicott, whose reports for several years have contained recommendations in favor of increased rank for the Civil Engineer Corps, is clearly understood in the corps and is as fully appreciated by the Department. Another question vitally affecting the Civil Engineers, which it is understood the Congressional Naval Committees are disposed to look into with care, is that of giving them the same rate of pay as that received by members of the Construction Corps. There is a firm belief in the corps that this change is in the line of simple justice and a determined effort will be made by friends of the Civil Engineers in Congress to push this matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

One gets a sense of the vastness of the Isthmian canal project from the statements of engineer officers of the Army who have studied it with reference to its constructive requirements. These officers state that although the necessary excavating has been two-fifths completed, the work yet to be done will require 50,000 men for eight years. It has been thought that West Indian negroes would be employed because of their immunity from fever and other diseases common to the Isthmus, but as inquiry shows that not more than 15,000 West Indian negroes are available, the Government will be confronted with the alternative of taking laborers from the United States or employing Chinese or Japanese. The inhabitants of Panama dread the Chinese, and any attempt by the United States to employ large bodies of Chinese workmen on the canal will be vigorously opposed. It is a question also whether the United States, while holding fast to its Chinese exclusion law, would care to introduce 20,000 or 30,000 Chinamen into a territory so near to its own border where they would be constantly exposed to the temptation to seek access into our territory. It seems likely even at this early day that the construction of the canal may vitally affect labor conditions, not only in Panama, but in the United States as well.

With regard to the fifty field guns which are being built for the United States Army by European manufacturers, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., has explained to the House Committee on Military Affairs that they are being constructed abroad solely because no American maker would take the order and agree to deliver the guns within a reasonable time. The fortifications act usually includes a provision that all material purchased in accordance therewith shall be of American manufacture except when, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, it should be to the manifest interest of the United States to make purchases in limited quantities abroad, but this privilege has been only sparingly exercised, the contract for the fifty field guns being the only large order given to foreign manufacturers in the last ten years. Now that the boom in the iron and steel industries which dissuaded American makers from accepting gun contracts for delivery within limited periods has begun to decline, it will hardly be necessary to place further orders for such work with foreign builders.

Another illustration of Germany's fatuous policy of discouraging emigration to the United States appears in an address recently delivered in Stuttgart by General Von Liebert, former Governor of German East Africa.

General Von Liebert declared that the Government should prevent German subjects from emigrating to the United States, and that if permitted to emigrate at all, they should be sent to German settlements like those in Brazil. "What helps it," asked the General, "if Germans win the whole world, but at the same time lose their own nationality?" It is impossible to mistake the significance of this utterance. The steady flow of German emigrants into the United States is a cause increasing displeasure to the Imperial Government, and the adoption of drastic measures to check it is by no means improbable. That any repressive policy in that direction would succeed is extremely unlikely. To hundreds of thousands of hardy, intelligent, ambitious, young Germans the United States is the land of promise, where thousands of their countrymen have acquired wealth, influence and distinction. They will continue to come to this country so long as its varied opportunities are relatively so much greater than those of the Fatherland, and the chances are that their numbers would be increased rather than diminished by any possible attempt to keep them from coming.

Writing from an Army post in the Island of Samar, a commissary sergeant of the Army contends that the Philippine Scouts should receive the Regular Army ration, instead of the ration now issued to them, which he describes as insufficient in both quantity and variety. He says the Filipino ration is sufficient only for men performing simple garrison duty, and that when harder work is to be done, something more substantial is required. Our correspondent continues: "Give the native soldier the regular ration by all means, give him a chance to make some savings, so as to be able to vary his diet. I saw one company of Philippine Scouts working alongside a battalion of Infantry, one unloading, the other loading a transport. Now the old saying about the native being able to stand the climate better and do more work than a white man is, like many old sayings, entirely wrong. He is not able to stand exposure to excessive heat any more than we are, if anything, less so. It needs the nourishing American food, however, to fit him to do the work required of him. Talks with the soldiers of the Scout companies revealed that they liked the Service and appreciated what is done for them by their immediate commanders, but are aware of and resent the discrimination in ration and pay."

An officer of the Army, writing from the Philippines in approval of the remark published in these columns on September 26, 1903, that supplies from the United States for officers and men of the Army should be admitted to the Islands free of duty, says: "Army folk in the Philippines are too languid and too remote to have anything to do with politics. Besides, it's unprofessional, but we wonder if there is any connection between the seventy-five per cent. Dingley tariff bill levied in the United States against Philippine imports and the order of the Philippine Government requiring the payment of duties on military supplies imported into the islands for the use of the United States Army? Perhaps a political economist could prove that the order of the Philippine Government is retaliatory and so not wholly based on the request of the merchants of Manila, who complain that they cannot sell their goods to our sailors and soldiers so long as they have to compete with free importations by the Government. But in any case the result of this insular policy is that the consumers, that is, Navy and Army people, have to pay the increased rates for American hams, or other eatables, brought into the Philippine Islands from the United States. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL said anent this order of the Philippine Government just what we all feel, only we couldn't have said it so well."

The National Board on Rifle Practice did a wise thing in voting against the recommendation of a subcommittee to bar out the winning team of the National Trophy for two years. As we have before stated, such a course would be detrimental to the interests of the competition, as it would bar out the best shots and relegate the competition to second rate shots. Every team competing has an equal chance to win the trophy if it is organized in time and given sufficient facilities for practice, and those responsible for the various teams should make it possible for competitors to enjoy ample opportunity to enter the match on a par with the best. The conditions this year will be changed so as to include rapid fire and skirmish fire and a time limit, so it behooves the teams from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and those from the several States, to get to work early for the competition. The defeat of the proposition of the subcommittee to bar out winning teams and also put a handicap on second and other teams, was mainly brought about through the strenuous objections of Gen. Charles F. Roe and Col. N. B. Thurston of New York who were most heartily backed up by Massachusetts.

The General Staff of the Army in an official communication to the Secretary of the Interior dated Jan. 8, 1904, states that concurring in an opinion of the Chief of Engineers to that effect, the War Department considers it desirable from all points of view that the least authentic information possible regarding the modern defenses should show on any charts published by the Government.

Among the singular things which bid fair to make the year 1904 notable for curious happenings, the application of Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., for sea duty before the expiration of his regular tour of shore duty must be reckoned as the most interesting. Commander Southerland completed his last cruise in November, 1901, and was at once assigned to duty as Chief Hydrographer and head of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department. In the fourteen months during which he has performed the intricate labor incident to the position this officer has given evidence of exceptional executive ability, and the work of the Hydrographic Office has never stood higher than at the present time. Under the usual routine of shore duty Commander Southerland could have anticipated retention on shore for at least ten months longer, but he prefers to go to sea and has selected the recently completed cruiser Cleveland for his command, and with regret the Secretary of the Navy has consented to his request for sea duty and his orders have been issued. Commander Southerland will join the Cleveland at the New York Navy Yard at once and will probably sail for the West Indies within the next few weeks. Many expressions of regard accompany Commander Southerland from the Department and from the office over which he has had sway. Mrs. Southerland will continue to occupy her home at 1921 N street during his absence, probably for about two years.

Rock Island arsenal now has 2,700 horsepower obtained from twenty wheels operating three generators. Frankford arsenal is having its plant enlarged to give an output of 150 shrapnel per day. Tests made there recently show that the service brand of carbon steel has a decided superiority over nickel steel barrels and that the 9-inch twist gives greater endurance than the 8-inch twist. Preparations have begun for the manufacture at Frankford of an improved combination fuse which has been successfully tested. An "S" fuse, successfully tested there, has been adopted for a service type. At Watervliet forty rapid-fire guns, 50 caliber, model of 1903, of nickel steel with Bofors breech mechanism, are under way and five 9-inch disappearing carriages, slow fire, model of 1903, at Watertown. From Rock Island 232 additional 3-inch field limbers, model of 1903, and 264 additional field caissons, model of 1902, have been ordered. The badges for expert riflemen are being manufactured at Rock Island arsenal. Five self-loading magazine rifles, invented by Lieut. Jens Schonboe, Danish army, are to be tested. Experiments have been made by the Ordnance Department to determine the "biting" angle of capped projectiles on deck armor.

Private letters received from Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, now in supreme command of the marine force on the Isthmus, bring the gratifying news that the health of his men continues to be excellent. The strictest sanitary regulations are observed and the marines are also put through rigid daily military exercises. Indeed the same order of work is followed as if an enemy were a few miles away ready to attack. In addition to his duties in connection with the camp General Elliott is also making an extensive reconnaissance of the country and upon his return will be prepared to make a very full report to the Secretary regarding the sanitary and military conditions on the Isthmus. The President and the Secretary have such thorough confidence in the judgment of General Elliott that it is probable his recommendations will be followed regarding the location of the stations for the troops, which will, it is planned, eventually go to Panama to protect the terminals of the canal. This will make unnecessary the dispatch to the Isthmus of an Army board to determine these matters. When his duties on the Isthmus are completed General Elliott expects to go to Guantanamo to inspect the marine barracks there and from there to Cuba.

While there may be no personal animus in the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Penrose proposing to abolish the grade of lieutenant general of the Army after the retirement of the present incumbent, General Adna R. Chaffee, the wisdom of the measure is certainly open to question. One effect of the bill would be to close the door to honorable promotion to a considerable number of deserving officers. A clause in the bill authorizes the appointment as Lieutenant General on the retired list of the Army of any Major General retired who served in the Civil War and commanded a brigade therein. One purpose of this bill, it is suggested, is to provide for the promotion of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., retired, to the rank of lieutenant general. Senator Quay has already introduced a bill in the Senate authorizing the promotion of General Brooke, and the General's friends are hopeful that the measure may become a law.

Mail matter for places in China named below is admitted to the mails made up for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, at the same postage rates and under the same conditions as it would be if addressed for delivery in the United States: Cheefoo or Yenti, Chin King, Chung King, Hang Chow, Hankow, Schang, Kaiping, Kalgan, Kiukiang, Nanking, Newchwang, Ningpo, Ourga, Peking, Shanghai, Laku, Tien-Tsin, Wenchow, Wuchang, Wuhn, Yenti or Cheefoo. Articles addressed to the places in China named are transmissible in the mails for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, but at places other than Shanghai additional charges may be levied on delivery.

Three important Army court-martial cases went to the President this week for final action. The sentence of dismissal passed by the court, which met at San Francisco on 1st Lieut. Hector A. Robichon, 13th Inf., has been approved by the Secretary of War and undoubtedly will meet the same fate at the hands of the President. As has been stated in these columns the details of this case are unfit for publication. After much delay the papers in the case of 1st Lieut. Knud Knudson, 7th Inf., who was tried and sentenced to dismissal and one year's imprisonment for speculations with Government stores, have gone to the President. In view of the fact that Knudson has been under arrest at his post at Vancouver Barracks for four months with sentries on guard in his quarters, the

Secretary of War has recommended that that part of the sentence which places him in confinement for a year be commuted, and that he be summarily dismissed from the Service of the United States. The third case which went to the President was that of Cadet Gimpeling, of the first class at the Military Academy. Acting upon the recommendation of Colonel Mills, the superintendent of the Academy, the Secretary of War has recommended, and the President has approved, that the young man be graduated in August next instead of in June, which amounts to a reduction in numbers only. His offense was not serious.

The endeavors of the Military Information Division of the General Staff to secure volunteer translators from among officers of the Army has met with much success. Lieutenant General Chaffee, Chief of Staff, appreciating the work done by various officers in translating manuscripts for the Military Information Division, has sent to each translator a letter substantially as follows:

Sir: In order that the records at the War Department may fully set forth your attainments as an officer in special lines, and in order, too, that you may be advised that the Department duly appreciates every effort of the officers of the Army individually to further its welfare and development, I take occasion to thank you for your voluntary services in making a translation from the French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc. (as the case may be) of the pamphlet entitled " ". The chief of the Second (Military Information) Division remarks as follows: "An excellent translation; manuscript of translation especially neat."

The Adjutant General of the Army has been instructed to file with your efficiency record a copy of this communication.

Very respectfully,

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

This letter has been addressed to the following officers: Majors Frederick Marsh, Art. Corps, and James Rockwell, Jr., O.D.; Captains W. E. Craighill, C.E.; Henry D. Styer, 13th Inf.; E. A. Sirmeyer, 8th Cav.; James A. Shipton, Art. Corps; Charles P. Stivers, commissary; F. E. Harris, Art. Corps; Graham D. Fitch, C.E.; F. L. Palmer, 9th Inf.; M. L. Hersey, 9th Inf., and William Lassiter, Art. Corps; Lieuts. G. A. Wieser, 15th Inf.; J. R. Slatery, C.E.; C. N. Barney, asst. surg.; F. P. Lahm, 6th Cav.; Fred H. Gallup, Art. Corps; R. E. Wood, 3d Cav.; E. M. Norton, 8th Inf., and C. O. Sherill, C.E.

To obtain further subscriptions to defray the expenses of his proposed Arctic expedition, Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has been in New York for several days this week in conference with scientific men and members of the Peary Club. Despite the cordial support given Mr. Peary by the President and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, both of whom announced their hearty approval of the expedition and confidence in its promoter, the subscriptions have not been coming in as rapidly as had been hoped. Indeed, last summer when the matter was first broached, or rather when the formal announcement was made that Mr. Peary had been granted leave of absence from April, 1904, for the purpose of pursuing his Arctic investigations, it was expected that the money would have been subscribed by Jan. 1, 1904. Mr. Peary wants about \$150,000. Something more than half of this amount is pledged. If the expedition is to start in the early summer it is absolutely necessary that the full amount be available within a very short time, in order that a ship may be contracted for and the other preparations necessary for the trip be got under way. In addition to his personal talks with leading New York men of means who are likely to look with favor on his project, Mr. Peary has written a large number of letters to various prominent men briefly setting forth his plans of operations which he will follow, provided the necessary funds for the expedition are forthcoming.

The Lake submarine torpedo-boat Protector was inspected by a board of Army officers, composed of Major A. Murray and Captains Parker and Bailey, at Newport, R.I., Jan. 19, and tested under very severe conditions. Although the bay was filled with drift ice, the boat was taken out by Captain Lake and put through a series of tests, never failing to perform all that was required. She was submerged to the bottom and a cable picked up, but not cut, dinner was served below the surface and a submerged run made, during which her signal mast was swept away by the ice. The members of the board returned to New York and expressed satisfaction with the test.

The Mayflower has been ordered detached from the naval force off Colon and will come North to await the departure of Admiral Dewey for Guantanamo. The Admiral expects to leave Washington on the Mayflower some time in February and if possible Rear Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will accompany him. Admiral Dewey will also be accompanied by his staff. After witnessing the drills and exercises off Guantanamo and inspecting the naval property there the Mayflower will proceed with the fleet to Pensacola early in March for target practice. The Mayflower will remain at Pensacola only a short time, the Admiral being due in Washington about the middle of March.

Major General Corbin, in reviewing the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Columbus, N.Y., in the case of an enlisted man, says: "The department commander takes this occasion to remark that sentences of courts-martial should be clear, definite and specific; when it is the intention of the court to sentence a soldier to suffer a stoppage its exact amount should be fixed. In those rare instances when a court cannot, by correspondence or other inquiry, determine the exact amount of such stoppage, the record should show that a reasonable effort has been made to do so."

Secretary of War Root on Jan. 20 signed an order changing the name of Fort Columbus on Governors Island, N.Y., to Fort Jay, its original name. Secretary Root was of the opinion that the name should never have been changed, and so far as the records of the War Department show, President Jefferson had no reason for doing so, beyond an apparent desire to hit at the old Federalist party, with which John Jay, who was Governor of New York in 1797, had been prominently identified.

In reply to a statement from Seoul, Korea, that American marines on duty there had been guilty of intoxication, the correspondent of the New York Herald says: "The British Minister spoke most highly of the American guard and their orderly behavior. The Russian Minister says he considers the American guard exceedingly orderly and well behaved, and brands the statement that the legations are laying in heavy supplies of ammunition as absurd. He has no apprehension of trouble. The Japanese Minister says the conduct of the American guard is very satisfactory and that their presence here will add considerably to the safety of foreigners if necessity arises."

The Army Ordnance Department is now manufacturing the new Army magazine rifle at a rate of one hundred a day. It is not the intention of the Ordnance Department to issue the new rifles to the Army, except for purposes of test, until about 15,000 have been made. Recently each regiment of Infantry in the United States was furnished with four of the new rifles in order that they might be thoroughly tested and that the non-commissioned officers might be familiarized with the weapon. The Ordnance Department is also rapidly making the new model field gun, and it is expected that the first battery will be equipped with the piece by May 1 next. The work of revision of the new Artillery Drill Regulations will then proceed with rapidity.

It is understood that Capt. William M. Folger, U.S.N., who is nearing his promotion to rear admiral, will in March be ordered to relieve Rear Admiral Yates Stirling in command of the Philippine Squadron, with the expectation that he will later be ordered to the command of the Asiatic Station. Captain Folger is so able an officer that his selection for this important command will be very generally approved. Captain Folger will be promoted to rear admiral upon the retirement of Admiral Reed, June 17, 1904.

What civilians think of the olive drab overcoat of the Army is illustrated by the following story told us by a correspondent who was in Minnesota during the recent cold spell. After a meeting all got up to put on their overcoats, the natives having fur-lined garments that looked comfortable and warm. Noticing the officer's new overcoat one of the party remarked: "Captain, where did you get that linen duster?"

General Mills expects, when he appears before the House Committee, to explain his estimate for the expenses of the Military Academy during the coming year and to renew his recommendation for the preservation of Fort Putnam at West Point as an interesting relic of the Revolution. Unless something is done to preserve it, it will soon crumble away.

The Army transport Thomas, Captain Lyoam, arrived at Honolulu on January 8 from San Francisco in six days, twenty hours and twenty minutes, breaking all transport records between these two ports. The best previous record was made by the Sherman in seven days and four hours. The Thomas sailed Jan. 9 for Guam and Manila.

It is understood that the General Board is giving careful consideration to the proposition to ask Congress for a number of additional torpedo-boat destroyers which will be of great value in the protection of the approaches to the Panama Canal, and it is desired also eventually that one flotilla be assigned to the Pacific Station.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief Constructor, the Secretary has directed that the old ship Constitution shall be repaired and retained at Boston in ordinary and that her spar deck be fitted up as a naval museum. The Secretary has further decided that the next battleship appropriated for shall be named the Constitution.

Because two members of the Uniform Board accompanied the commandant of the Marine Corps to Panama, final action on the proposed changes in the Marine Corps uniform has been postponed until the return of the commandant and his staff.

D. W. King, Jr., president of the Colorado State Rifle Association, has scored 917 points in 100 consecutive shots with the rifle at the grounds of the Denver Rifle Club. This, it is claimed, is the world's record. The previous record, 908 points, was made by Col. H. Pope.

The General Staff of the Army is much concerned at the present time over the matter of sending to the Far East, in the event of war between Russia and Japan, a sufficient number of officers of the General Staff as military attachés with the contending forces.

No decision has been made by the Navy Department as to the movements of the Asiatic Fleet after the completion of its target practice in Subig Bay. It is probable, however, that the fleet will go for a cruise in South China waters.

A section providing for the consolidation of the Adjutant General's Office and the Record and Pension Office will be found at the end of the Army Appropriation bill, appearing on pages 541 and 542.

Estimates of the cost for the insertion in all of the battleships and armored cruisers authorized since the Ohio of torpedo tubes are still in preparation.

The Secretary of the Navy has this week appointed a board to examine San Diego, Cal., with a view to the establishment there of a naval training station.

The transport Sumner will sail from New York for Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 25, to get the Artillery troops in Cuba and bring them to the United States.

RANK OF DETAILED OFFICERS.

An interesting opinion with respect to the rank of detailed staff officers of the Army has been submitted to the Chief of Staff by Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, J.A.G., U.S.A., in a case presented by the Paymaster General. The broad question involved is whether rank can be conferred by the President, and this question General Davis answers in the negative. The matter came up in this way: Capt. Guy Carleton, of the Cavalry, commissioned July 1, 1898, and detailed from the line under the act of Feb. 2, 1901, for duty in the Pay Department in the Philippines, was recently detailed for duty in the Pay Department in the United States. The question arose, "Shall he take a new date of rank in the Pay Department?" On this point the Judge Advocate General says: "Let it be assumed for the purpose of discussion, that a detailed officer takes a new date of rank dating from his detail to the staff. His old rank in the line and in the Army-at-large survives, for its existence is carefully perpetuated by law. The detailed officer has one date of rank which is operative in the staff department to which he is detailed, and another which covers every other case of contact with commissioned officers in the military service. In the case presented, Capt. Otto Becker, a permanent officer of the Pay Department with commission bearing date of Feb. 8, 1901, is junior to Captain Carleton, who has been detailed to duty in that department. If Captain Carleton takes a new date of rank in the Pay Department, which is, of course, junior to Captain Becker, the latter becomes his superior as a pay officer, but remains his junior as to all other incidents of the military service. He can turn Captain Becker out of his quarters, he can sit above him on courts-martial, and take precedence of him upon all other occasions. As questions of control or command in the Pay Department are not always susceptible of complete isolation, or separation from other military or administrative considerations, the situation presented is one which is calculated to give occasion for serious embarrassment and, in absence of express legislative sanction, should not be created or established by the Executive. That there is no such legislative sanction seems to be clear; on the other hand, the requirements of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, which operate to preserve the rank of line officers, while serving by detail in the several branches of the staff, are so clear as to negative the conclusion that, during such periods of detail, it was intended that they should be clothed with any other, or different, status in respect to rank or precedence than that which they brought with them from the line of the Army. I am, therefore, of opinion, that, if it be desired to confer rank upon detailed officers from the dates of their respective details to the staff, legislative consent for that practice will have to be obtained."

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila despatches of Jan. 15 state that Herman, the former inspector of constabulary, who robbed the Government and turned pirate, and who recently escaped from the jail at Cebu, where he was incarcerated after his capture, has been recaptured as he was attempting to cross the Island of Bohol.

The Quenga section of the railway which English capitalists are building in the Island of Luzon was formally opened for traffic on Jan. 16.

On the eve of the departure of the 28th U.S. Infantry from Manila for the United States the commanding officer, Col. Owen J. Sweet, received the following letter from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, Division of the Philippines: "Colonel: Upon the departure of the 28th Infantry from this department, I desire to express to you my high appreciation of the services which this regiment has rendered during its stay in this department. The duties performed by it have included not only a great deal of active service in the field, but much hard work in the way of road building and opening up the country. The effect of this hard work appears to have been to put the men in excellent condition, which was especially noticeable in the recent field work about Lake Lanao and in the Island of Jolo. In referring to the work done by the regiment I feel that special reference should be made to the results accomplished by Major R. L. Bullard and the troops serving under his command, both in road construction and purely military work; these services have been efficiently performed and very valuable in character. I regret to lose the 28th Infantry and in closing desire to assure you of my thorough appreciation of the soldierly spirit in which officers and men have taken up and performed all duties assigned to them."

Dalac, the murderer convicted of complicity in the Doshermos mutiny, was garroted in Bilibi prison, Manila, January 16. Before execution he made a statement exonerating three others connected with the affair who were under sentence of death.

GENERAL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The late Gen. John N. Andrews was an ideal commander. As colonel of the 12th Infantry, he commanded the post of Fort Niagara and those who were fortunate enough to serve under him at that place were in a position to receive important lessons in the art of command. Not that he ever gave such lessons, as lessons, to those serving under him, but they were to be derived from observation of his methods. Familiarity with the details of his command was the key note. No part of the garrison ever remained unvisited by him for any length of time. The men of the regiment were accustomed to his presence among them at their work, at their drills, at their mess, at their sports and by the side of their sick beds. Every officer felt sure that if he developed any special efficiency the Colonel would observe it, and on the other hand that neglect or inefficiency would also be noted by him; and merited praise or blame was sure to be forthcoming. While strict discipline was always maintained, the maintenance of discipline was an idea which seldom occupied the foremost place in anybody's thoughts. A general desire on the part of the command to conform to military requirements, resulting from satisfaction with their surroundings, characterized the atmosphere of the place. A popular and prosperous exchange furnished funds for the betterment of the messes, for reading and amusements, and for the implements and prizes of sport. In games and other contests the Colonel

took the liveliest interest and so got very close to the hearts of the men.

This sympathetic relationship between commander and commanded, which was unmarred by the proper though rigid exactions of military life, was doubtless the secret of the contentment and efficiency of the fine regiment which went to the Spanish War. Every man in the ranks felt that in case of trouble and with a just cause, he had a potential friend in his commander. To the men he was Father Greathart as well as Commanding Officer. So willing and spontaneous was obedience, that it seemed as if no command was being exercised—that things ran themselves. The tact and ability of Colonel Andrews established this condition.

The same bond of sympathy existed between the Colonel and his officers. On his social side he was full of kindness and humor. In the organization of schemes for garrison entertainment he was as enthusiastically interested as the most ardent youngster. Though he did not himself ride on the paper-chase, the merry youngsters of both sexes would rendezvous at his quarters on their return and partake of the refreshments prepared by Mrs. Andrews, and the relation of their adventures was as thoroughly enjoyed by the sympathetic host as by the actors themselves. A similar sympathetic participation in all the pleasures of the garrison endeared him to all.

Then came the war, the departure of the regiment, the camp at Chickamauga, the change to Tampa, the promotion of Colonel Andrews and separation. His retirement from active service and return to private life soon followed.

It was the privilege of the writer to be the guest of General and Mrs. Andrews at their home in Wilmington, Delaware, about a year before death claimed him. He had already received warning that the end was a matter of no great length of time. But he was cheerful and kindly as of old. He did not fear the end and his brave spirit was an inspiration of courage to others to endure without murmuring.

He has preceded us; and no nobler aspiration can be entertained by those of us who remain than to be remembered, when our time shall come, with a moiety of the honor and affection with which we remember him.

W.O.C.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Janie Seay and Capt. Roger B. Bryan, 5th U.S. Cav., were married Jan. 11 at Nashville, Tenn., in the Church of the Advent. The altar, with a background of lighted white candles and bouquets of white carnations and narcissus in the brass vases, was draped with United States flags, hangings of bunting and standards of smaller flags clustered in wheel effects. With the four bridesmaids, Misses Emma Spencer, Mary McKenzie, of Lebanon; Virginia Johns and Mary Jennings, their gowns of crepe de Chine were of Cavalry yellow, representing the bridegroom's branch of the Service. The bride entered the church with her uncle, Samuel Seay, by whom she was given away. She wore a wedding gown of soft Canton crepe made over white chiffon and white silk, with its rather short round train, which is fashion's latest dictum for brides. The skirt, which was tucked and edged with ruchings of crepe, was draped with a rose point lace shawl, which was worn by the bride's mother at her wedding, and the corsage was also combined with a bertha of the same lace. Her mother's real lace wedding veil was adjusted with orange blossoms, and she carried a cluster of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Donna Seay, wore an accordion-pleated white crepe de Chine, with a yoke and skirt panel of real lace, and she carried a bouquet of maiden hair ferns tied with white streamers to match the bridesmaids' bouquets, with the exception that theirs were tied with Cavalry yellow. The mother of the bride, Mrs. George W. Seay, appeared in black crepe trimmed with broad panels of black silk appliqué and fringes of dull jets. Her jewelry also was of jet tipped with dull gold. Capt. B. F. Hardaway, 17th U.S. Inf., was best man, and at the entrance of the church four enlisted soldiers in uniform stood as sentinels. The ceremony was performed with the impressiveness of a High Church ritual by Rev. E. A. Bazett-Jones. After the ceremony the bride and groom left for New Orleans to go by steamer to Vera Cruz, and thence to the city of Mexico for several weeks' stay, and after Feb. 1 will be at home at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where the groom is on duty. They will keep house at once. Mrs. Bryan's traveling costume was of black tailored cloth, with revers of white, a black and white hat, and a handsome set of furs. She received numerous presents, including chests of silver and linen, a check for a large amount, and many single pieces of silver and crystal, from her family and friends, and from the groom's family a silver service and other costly remembrances. Members of his regiment also have handsome gifts awaiting their arrival at Fort Huachuca. The souvenirs to the bridesmaids were gold pins, made of the regulation crossed sabres, and to the groomsmen Captain Bryan presented silver paper knives in the shape of miniature sabres.

One of the most beautiful weddings of the season was that of Miss Colhoun and Asst. Paym. Eugene H. Tricou, U.S.N., at the home of the bride's parents at the New York Navy Yard Jan. 15. The bride is the daughter of Pay Director Samuel R. Colhoun, U.S.N., and Mrs. Colhoun. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Tricou, one of the oldest and most distinguished families of San Francisco, Cal. The maid of honor was Miss Florence Fairchild, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian D. Fairchild. The best man was Paym. William H. Doherty, U.S.N. The bridal gown was of rich white satin over chiffon, with trimmings of rare old rose point lace, a long Brussels veil and coronet of orange blossoms, a bouquet of bride-roses and lilies of the valley. The only jewelry worn by the bride was a double row of beautiful pearls worn by her mother on her wedding day. The maid of honor wore a beautiful imported gown of Venetian lace over chiffon and a bouquet of yellow roses. The floral decorations were beautiful and Old Glory formed the background of the bridal canopy under which the ceremony was performed. Among the guests were: Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rodgers; Capt. Thomas Perry, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. William F. Spicer, U.S. Marine Corps, and Mrs. Spicer; Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers, U.S.N.; Pay Director J. N. Speel, U.S.N.; Richard C. Hollyday, civil engineer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hollyday; Paym. Eugene C. Tobey and Mrs. Tobey; Paym. William H. Doherty, Capt. J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smith; Rev. Mason Clarke, D.D.; Mrs. L. Mason Clarke; Medical Director A. F. Price, U.S.N., and Mrs. Price; Medical Director H. J. Babin and Mrs. Ba-

bin; Medical Director J. A. Hawke, U.S.N., Mrs. Hawke and Miss Hawke; Capt. Karl Rohrer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rohrer, Miss Rohrer; Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Hale Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Julian D. Fairchild, Miss Fairchild, Mr. Percy Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Henry MacKay, Miss MacKay, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Leland, Dr. B. F. Randolph Clark, Miss Laura Clark, Capt. Albert S. Snow, U.S.N.; Mrs. Snow, Miss Snow, Mr. and Mrs. James Noel Brown, Miss Edith Brown, Miss Preston. The navy yard band played during the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Bobbs announce the marriage of their daughter, Jessie Lincoln, and Lieut. Edwin Jewett Bracken, 8th U.S. Inf., Thursday, Jan. 14, at Indianapolis. Lieut. and Mrs. Bracken will be at home after February 1 at Governors Island, New York Harbor.

The wedding of Miss Ruth W. Gridley, daughter of the late Capt. C. V. Gridley, U.S.N., to Mr. Frank P. Thompson, which we noted last week and which took place at Erie, Pa., Jan. 12, was quite impromptu. The groom is the superintendent of the Sonora Development Company and received notification a few weeks ago to come North and attend a meeting of the board of directors of the company at Kansas City. He was offered the opportunity to take a holiday vacation the same trip. Mr. Thomas found later that he could not get another vacation in April, which was the month originally set for the wedding, so an earlier date was decided upon.

Mrs. Lewison Fairchild announces the marriage of her niece, Rose Payne, to Lieut. Thaddeus Brem Seigle, U.S.A., in Saint Peter's Episcopal church, Cozenovia, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 14, 1904.

The engagement is announced of Mrs. Katherine Rinehart Prince, of Bloomington, Ill., widow of the late Lieut. Leonard M. Prince, to Mr. George H. Taylor, of Chicago. The wedding will take place the 6th of February.

Mr. Hoste McK. Harrison of Honolulu and Miss Susan Speed Davis, daughter of Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, U.S. Artillery, and Mrs. Davis, were married in Honolulu, H.I., Dec. 29, 1903.

Col. Charles A. Dempsey, U.S.A., and Miss Lena M. Lawson were married on Dec. 30, 1903, at Brookland, Fauquier Co., Va. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Lawson. The Rev. J. Calvin Stewart, of Richmond, officiated.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major George W. Rand, formerly captain of Co. F, 7th N.G.N.Y., and a major in the 201st N.Y. Vols. during the War with Spain and who has been manager of the New York Athletic Club for the last four years, died suddenly there of heart disease on Jan. 19. Major Rand was born in Portsmouth, N.H., Dec. 21, 1846. His early life was spent in Boston, where his military career began as a member of the Boston cadets. Removing to New York he joined the 6th Company of the 7th Regiment in 1869, and serving through successive grades, became captain in 1880, succeeding Captain Appleton, elected colonel. He was a very popular and efficient officer, and also served as adjutant of the regiment under Col. Emmons Clark. Major Rand was for several years with his two brother proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel. His brother, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Rand, of the 9th N.Y., died a couple of years ago.

James Henry Walker, father of Capt. Edgar S. Walker, U.S. Inf., died at Raton, N. Mex., Jan. 6, in the 72d year of his age.

Gen. John S. Saunders, Adjutant General of Maryland, died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19, after a lingering illness of cancer of the intestines. He was born in Norfolk, Va., and was a graduate of West Point in the class of '58, and promoted to a brevet 2d lieutenant of Artillery. He resigned as a 2d lieutenant of Ordnance April 22, 1861, and joined the forces of the Confederacy, surrendering with Lee as assistant ordnance officer of the army of Northern Virginia. Shortly after his graduation from West Point he was detailed to accompany King Edward VII., then the Prince of Wales, in his tour of the United States.

Mr. Frank H. Clark, formerly a paymaster in the Navy, died at his home in Evanston, Ill., Jan. 5. He was the father of Lieut. Frank H. Clark, U.S.N.

Chief Engr. George C. De Reamer, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, retired, died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 13. He was born in New Jersey June 20, 1835, and entered the Service Sept. 22, 1865, as a 1st assistant engineer.

Dr. Robert B. Ray, father of Major B. B. Ray, Pay Department, U.S.A., died at Wilsey, Kan., Jan. 7, aged 74 years.

Mrs. Sarah Starin, widow of Judge Peter Cantioe, and mother of the wife of Capt. G. E. French, 16th U.S. Inf., died at Saugerties, N.Y., Jan. 4.

Mr. Edward K. Landis, brother of Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st U.S. Cav., died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 15.

William Griffin Reilly, only son of Brig. Gen. J. W. Reilly, U.S.A., retired, died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, in the 25th year of his age.

Gen. John S. Saunders, adjutant general of Maryland, died at 1:45 o'clock Tuesday morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Bullard, wife of Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, U.S.N., at the Naval Academy, after a lingering illness of more than five months. The General was unconscious for about twenty-four hours before his death. When he died there were at his bedside his three daughters, Mrs. W. H. G. Bullard, Mrs. Vernon, wife of Lieut. W. N. Vernon, U.S.N., and Mrs. Charles J. Carroll, of Baltimore. The interment was in Greenmount cemetery, Baltimore, Jan. 20. The following naval officers acted as pallbearers when the body was removed to the railroad station: Pay Insp. C. M. Ray, Prof. N. M. Terry, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Fullam, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Huse, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Poyer, and Lieut. G. F. Cooper.

The Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, Admiral of the Fleet, died at London, England, Jan. 10. He was born in 1809 and by special order in council he was retained on the active list as a special mark of honor, while he has held the highest rank of admiral of the fleet since 1877. He was the youngest son of the fourth Earl of Albemarle. Sir Henry Keppel, and was affectionately looked upon as the "father of the fleet." He first went to sea seventy-nine years ago, and during his long service he witnessed the complete transformation of the British navy from wooden sailbearing ships to steamdriven armorclads. He

had his full share of arduous service in all parts of the world, having a good many narrow escapes from death. In the Crimean War he was in command of the naval brigade, and in the China War of 1857 took a prominent part in the destruction of the Chinese navy. Ten years later he held the command of the China Squadron. He had much to do with the development of Singapore as a naval station, and he maintained his interest in that part of the world to the very last, making a trip last year to the Malay Straits and India, in the course of which he opened a dock at Singapore, named in his honor. In court, social and yachting circles in England, he was well known, maintaining his activities to the end of his life. His only son was in command of the gunboats which took part in the last expedition to Khartoum and the battle of Omdurman.

PERSONAL.

A son was born Jan. 9 at Philadelphia, Pa., to the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. John E. Bailey.

A son, Lea Febiger, jr., was born to the wife of Major Lea Febiger at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Jan. 13.

Chief Boatswain T. Sheehan, U.S.N., who is on the sick list, has had his sick leave further extended six months.

Lieut. George W. Danforth, U.S.N., who has been detailed for special temporary duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, reported there on Jan. 20.

Capt. A. Ross, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty as inspector of naval colliers on the Atlantic coast, with headquarters at Newport News, Va., or Hampton Roads, Va.

Warrant Machinist J. W. Clark, U.S.N., was detached from the Florida and ordered to Washington, D.C., Jan. 19, for examination for retirement, and thence home to wait orders.

Former Governor Taft left Honolulu Jan. 17 on the steamer Corea for San Francisco. His present intention is to catch a morning train for Washington Jan. 24, where he will assume his new duties as Secretary of War.

Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradford are entertaining their son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. Mr. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, of Brunswick, Me., at their residence in P street, Washington. Miss Rose Mary Bradford is entertaining Miss Newberry, of Boston.

Capt. Leavitt C. Logan, U.S.N., and Mrs. Logan entertained at a dance for young people at Rauscher's, Washington, Jan. 18, complimentary to their debutante daughter, Miss Georgiana Leavitt Logan. Her sister, Miss Logan, assisted in receiving the guests, who were mostly Army and Navy families.

Major William A. Nichols, of the Inspector General's Department, and Mrs. Nichols have arrived in St. Louis, Mo., the Major's new station, and are located at the Elsona Hotel, corner Kings Highway and McPherson avenue. Their daughter, Miss C. Louise Nichols, will visit for a time Mrs. Grandville O. Haller at Seattle, Wash.

An informal dinner of the New York Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, will be held at the Café Martin, New York city, on Thursday evening, Jan. 27, 1904. Those invited to be present as guests are the President, the Secretary of War, Admiral Dewey, Lieutenant General Chaffee, Hon. Walter S. Logan and several others.

The National Society of the Army of the Philippines for Los Angeles, Cal., at a meeting held Jan. 8, chose the following officers: President, Col. W. J. Fife, of Washington; first vice president, E. L. Canby, 41st U.S. Vol.; second vice president, Joseph De Frain, 4th U.S. Cav.; third vice president, A. R. Pearson, 18th U.S. Inf.; secretary, H. S. Weston, 4th U.S. Inf.; treasurer, H. J. Kemper, 1st Washington. Owing to the prosperous condition of the society the dues were reduced from fifty cents to twenty-five cents per month. Stirring speeches were made by Comrades Fife, Strasberg and others. Meetings will be held the first and third Fridays of each month at 324 Grant Building.

Col. Henry C. Ward, 15th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Ward gave a delightful reception at their residence, Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., on New Year's eve. All the officers of the 15th Infantry and 9th Cavalry were present, except those on immediate duty; the ladies of the garrison and a number of civilians were also present. The rooms were beautifully decorated, crimson carnations, ferns, smilax, California holly and mistletoe being used profusely and with excellent effect. Red shaded candles and electric lights added to the brilliancy of the scene. During the evening delicious refreshments were served. The regimental band, stationed on the veranda, gave a program of fine music, and at its conclusion dancing became the order of the evening. At midnight a bugler approached the open front door and sounded "taps," host, hostess and guests standing in silence as the sweet and sad notes of the last call bade adieu to the dying year; and then as the stirring notes of "reveille" succeeded, hands were grasped and all greeted each other with "Happy New Year." Dancing was resumed and kept up with great spirit until 1904 was nearly three hours old.

The officers of the Asiatic Fleet, which visited Honolulu recently, found the port about the gayest one that they had visited during all of their experience on the Asiatic Station. Old officers, who had visited Honolulu years ago, declared that the city had undergone a great transformation. Fireproof buildings have taken the place of the round wooden shacks which lined the principal streets of the town at the time the U.S.S. Boston landed her marines during the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani's government in 1893. The Boston's marines were encamped on the grounds of what was then the famous old hostelry, the Arlington Hotel. That was a famous place for the entertainment of visiting naval officers in those days. Now the old Arlington is no more. In its stead a magnificent hotel has been erected at a cost of nearly two million dollars. This is the Alexander Young Hotel, erected by a wealthy sugar planter and named after him. Almost every evening while the fleet was in port there were entertainments at this hotel, on its roof garden, in its dancing pavilions, cafés, and halls, in honor of the visiting officers. Honolulu people, numbering nearly two thousand, entertained Rear Admirals Evans, Silas W. Terry and P. H. Cooper and their staffs on the big hotel's roof garden one evening during the stay and later the officers reciprocated with a magnificent reception to the townspeople aboard the battleships Kentucky and Wisconsin. Rear Admiral Evans had the seven war vessels of his fleet and the two colliers accompanying them in Honolulu harbor during his stay there.

Pay Inspector Charles W. Littlefield, U.S.N., has left Washington for a short stay at Erie, Pa.

Medical Director G. P. Bradley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bradley are at 1905 N street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. Flagler, widow of General Flagler, U.S.A., has left Washington to pass the winter in the South.

Mrs. Breeze, widow of Capt. S. Livingston Breeze, U. S. Navy, is passing some time at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Carter, U.S.N., has been detached from the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., and ordered to the Dixie, as executive.

Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Rear Admiral Ludlow, U.S.N., who fell and broke her arm on an ice covered walk in New York, will remain in that city for the winter.

Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Hodges, U.S.N., who has been on duty at the navy yard, New York, has been assigned to duty as hydrographer at the Navy Department, Washington.

Miss Frances E. Burgess, sister of Lieut. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., is a guest of Lieut. Charles L. Foster, Med. Dept., 808 22d street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. Sternberg, wife of Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S.A., will be at home to her friends on Saturdays in January at her home, 2144 California avenue, N.W., Washington.

Capt. H. O. Bissett, U.S.M.C., reported for duty at the marine barracks, Bremerton, Washington, Jan. 5, from San Francisco, where he has been stationed as recruiting officer.

A son was born to Mrs. Frederic E. Elmendorf at Spokane, Wash., Jan. 10, 1904. Mrs. Elmendorf is the daughter of Capt. W. N. Hughes of the 13th Infantry, U.S.A., retired.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles Laird, U.S.N., who has been on the sick list and under treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has recovered his good health, and has been ordered home to wait orders.

The New York University Law School will give a dinner to Elihu Root, Secretary of War, at the Savoy Hotel, New York city, on Feb. 9. The Union League Club will give him a dinner on Feb. 3. Mr. Root was formerly president of the club.

Miss Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James Parker, and Miss Carolyn Huff, daughter of Representative Huff, have left Washington for a visit to New Haven to take part in the festivities of "Prom" week at Yale.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., will deliver an address on the subject of "The Army War College," at the meeting of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's, New York, on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Mrs. Katharine Cole, widow of Capt. G. W. Cole, U. S.A., has returned to St. Louis after a delightful visit with Major and Mrs. McCormick at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Cole will spend the month of February at 1615 South Grand avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Alice Goodwin, daughter of Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., and Mrs. Goodwin was introduced to Washington society at a tea on Saturday, Jan. 16. Mrs. Dabny did the honors for the hostess, who is in deep mourning this winter. Miss Goodwin had her debutante friends assisting her.

Secretary Moody and Assistant Secretary Darling have both been obliged to decline the invitation of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company of Newport News, Va., to attend the launching of the new cruiser Charleston on Jan. 23. The Secretary has designated Capt. S. C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, to represent the Department on that occasion.

Upon the recommendation of a naval examining board 2d Lieut. Hilary Herbert, jr., of the Marine Corps, has been placed on the retired list because of physical disability incident to the Service. Lieutenant Herbert, who is a son of former Secretary of the Navy Herbert, has only been an officer in the Marine Corps a comparatively short period.

The War Department has received the resignation of Capt. Robert L. Brown of the Quartermaster's Department, who was recently relieved from duty as transport quartermaster on board the Sherman. He leaves the Army to engage in private business. His record is excellent and his resignation will be accepted with regret. The Secretary of War this week acted upon the resignation of 1st Lieut. Floyd C. Miller, 1st Infantry, who will be allowed to sever his connection with the Army "for the good of the Service." Lieutenant Miller, it will be remembered, recently disappeared from his post at Canton, Ohio, and was gone over three weeks. In order to avoid a court-martial he resigned from the Army, and, after an investigation of his accounts, he has been allowed to leave the Army as stated.

Richard Harding Davis has dramatized his Army story entitled "Ransom's Folly," and the first presentation of the play was given at the new Hudson Theater, New York, on Monday evening, Jan. 18, with the following cast: Moya Kelly, Jane Rivers; Lightfoot, a Navaho Indian, Harrison Ford; Miss Willard, Patty Allison; Lieutenant Wadleigh, Richard Sterling; Miss Stickney, Florence Lester; Lieutenant Ross, Taylor Holmes; "Abe" Case, Charles Sturgis; Joe Fisher, J. W. Benson; Mary Cahill, Sandoz Milliken; Lieutenant Ransom, 12th Cav., U.S.A., Robert Edson; Henry Bolland, colonel, 12th Cavalry, U.S.A., T. J. McGrane; Mrs. "Colonel" Bolland, Grace Thorne; "Jeff" Cahill, post trader at Fort Crockett, Harry Harwood; Sergeant Clancy, Frank Mayne; Lieutenant Crosby, Sydney Ainsworth; Captain Chase, Frazer Coulter; Major Riley, regimental surgeon, John Bradley; Mrs. Post, Eleanor Carey; Miss Post, Dorothy Tennant; Sergeant Reeder, Harrison Ford; officers of the 12th Cavalry, the ladies of the post and enlisted men. It is a very bright and spirited play, and was well put on the stage, all of the characters being admirably sustained. Those bearing military titles looked and acted like Army officers. Of the three scenes two represented the stores of the post trader and one the quarters of the hair-brained young officer, whose wild scheme of holding up with a pair of shears the local stage coach, furnishes the theme of the play. After the curtain fell on the final act the author was called for but did not appear. Mr. Davis's play gives an excellent idea of Army life, with which its author is so familiar. To add to the verisimilitude of one scene one of the characters reads a paragraph from his ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baldwin are in Washington at the Ebbitt House.

Lieut. Henry McAuley Bankhead and Mrs. Bankhead have left Washington for California and will sail Feb. 1 for the Philippines.

Miss Marshall, daughter of Col. James M. Marshall, U. S.A., is visiting Judge and Mrs. Fisher, 1915 Kalveama avenue, N.W., Washington.

Dr. F. A. Dale, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dale have an apartment in the "Dupont" on Twentieth street, N.W., between R and S streets, Washington.

Gen. William P. Craighill, U.S.A., is passing the winter in San Juan, Porto Rico, with his daughter, Mrs. Lippitt, the wife of Dr. Lippitt, U.S.A.

The friends of Mrs. Dare, wife of Capt. J. F. Dare, U.S.A., are pained to hear of her serious illness at her home, 1340 Corcoran street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. Long, wife of General Long, U.S.A., has been on a visit to relatives in California and will join her husband at their apartment in the "Dupont" Washington, this week.

First Lieut. E. J. Bracken, 8th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Bracken of Governor's Island, N.Y., are making a short stay at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, on their wedding trip.

Mrs. Boyd, widow of the late Captain Boyd, U.S.A., has gone to New York city for a short visit from her apartment in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd accompanied their mother.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., commanding the Atlantic Training Squadron, has left Culebra in the Minneapolis for Santo Domingo, to assume command of the naval forces operating in that vicinity. The fleet in Dominican waters is composed of the Columbia, the Detroit and the Newport.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending Jan. 10: Capt. A. S. Bickham, U.S.A.; Mrs. D. J. Craigie, Mrs. F. L. Davis, Major Moses Harris, U.S.A.; Civil Engr. L. M. Cox, U.S.N.; Medical Director Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N.; Gen. F. D. Baldwin, U.S.A., and Mrs. Baldwin; Comdr. Robert G. Denig, U.S.N.; Ensign C. A. Abele, U.S.N., and Mrs. Abele; Lieut. Comdr. W. Kilburn, U.S. N.; Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, U.S.A.; Lieut. G. T. Thomas, U.S.N.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., reviewed Squadron A, of New York, in command of Major Bridgman, at its armory on Thursday evening, Jan. 21. Following the review there was a squadron drill under Major Bridgman and drills by Troops One, Two and Three, commanded respectively by Captains Ward, Badgley, and Barry. The squadron made a fine showing, but it was greatly hampered for room, its riding ring being much too small. A large audience was present, and General Corbin was highly pleased at the evolutions of the troopers and their skill in controlling their mounts.

Sergeant Walter S. Lamb of the 12th N.Y., has been appointed superintendent of the famous Creedmoor Rifle Range, to succeed the late W. H. Brower. Sergeant Lamb, who is well known as one of the most skilled shots in the country, has been for 15 years a member of the 12th. He was always a sure, steady shot, with admirable nerve, and for this reason, in the big team matches, he was invariably selected to shoot last. He shot for twelve years on the regimental team and four on the State, and because of his modesty, fairness and strict attention to work is a general favorite.

The dinner given in honor of Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, by John Brisben Walker, of the Cosmopolitan Magazine, on the evening of Jan. 19 gave opportunity for an expression of hopeful opinions on the subject of the approaching advent of aerial locomotion. When such men as Professor Langley, Elihu Thompson and other experts present express themselves unreservedly as believers in the near solution of the problem to which Professor Langley has devoted so many years of his life, it awakens a profound conviction that there is something in it. The general consensus of opinion at the dinner was that nothing is now required but sufficient money to develop the idea involved in the machine invented by Professor Langley. A large model of his machine was exhibited and that of Santos Dumont, who was present, and explained its operation. Mr. Walker, Colonel Pope and others who spoke called attention to the fact that bicycles and automobiles only reached their present perfection after many hundreds of thousands of dollars had been expended upon them. Money, and the application through its use, of mechanical ingenuity, seems to be all that is now required to enroll the name of Samuel Pierpont Langley among the great benefactors of the race.

One excellent result of the last Army-Navy football game is the organization of the Navy Relief Society, to which will be entrusted one-third of the net proceeds of the sale of seats for the game, to be used for the benefit of indigent sailors and widows and children of sailors of the Navy. The total net proceeds of the game amounted to about \$18,000 which, under the agreement, will be divided evenly among the University of Pennsylvania, the Army and the Navy. The University, and the Army, through the Military Relief Society, have already received their share of the money, but as there was no regular agency to take charge of the portion due to the Navy, the Navy Relief Society has been formed for that purpose. The officers of the society are: President, Mrs. Higginson, wife of Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, U.S.N.; vice president, Mrs. Cowles, wife of Capt. William S. Cowles, U.S.N.; managers, Mrs. Bradford, wife of Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N.; Mrs. Clover, wife of Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reid, wife of Hon. Whitelaw Reid; honorary vice presidents, the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, Col. Robert M. Thompson, Senator Eugene Hale, Senator Boies Penrose, Dr. J. William White. Mr. Charles C. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Henry Higginson, Mr. Cleveland Dodge and Hon. Whitelaw Reid. The organization of the Navy Relief Society, with this admirable board of officers, together with the laudable purposes to which it is devoted, still further encourage the hope that the annual football contests between West Point and Annapolis may continue without interruption. At a meeting of the New York Branch of the Army Relief Society on Jan. 15 considerable attention was given to a proposal looking to the organization of a relief society which should represent both the Army and the Navy, but no action was taken. It is probable that the need of effort in that direction has been obviated by the formation of the society mentioned above.

Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, was on Jan. 10 visiting Gen. Llewellyn G. Estes at his home in T. street, Washington.

Capt. W. T. Johnston, U.S.A., who has been on a short leave at Breckinridge, Mo., should be addressed at Fort Myer, Va.

A daughter was born to the wife of Paym. Charles R. O'Leary, U.S.N., at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17. Paymaster O'Leary is stationed at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Edward W. Very, late U.S. Navy, is publishing in the New York Evening Post a series of reminiscences entitled: "A Midshipman in the Civil War." The last number is an interesting story of a Middy's war experience told in a lively style.

The New York Herald repeats the story of the education in our Navy of the first officers of the German or Prussian navy; a story told more than once in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It is in the form of an interview with Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N., whose portrait accompanies the article.

A daughter, Lucy Ord Kemper, who was born to Mercer Mason, the wife of Lieut. James B. Kemper, 6th U. S. Inf., Jan. 8, 1904, is the granddaughter of Lieut. John S. Mason, jr., 1st U.S. Inf., and Capt. Andrew Carr Kemper, A.A.G., Volunteers, during the Civil War, and great-grandchild of Gen. John S. Mason and Major Gen. E. O. C. Ord.

By the direction of Capt. William Sheffield Cowles, commanding the battleship Missouri, at Newport News, the officers of that vessel kept open-house Jan. 23 for the guests attending the launching of the Charleston. Captain Cowles, who was in Washington on official business, was unable to return to Newport News in time for the launching.

Paul Jones Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, intends to place a bronze tablet in honor of Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy, in the school house over the door of which his name is cut in enduring granite. In the building will also hang a large portrait of the Commodore, now being subscribed for by many naval officers in sums of one dollar each. To each subscriber will be presented a dainty reproduction of the portrait as a premium.

The following appointments to the Military Academy are made: Virgil L. Peterson, Kentucky; Charles L. Greenwell, alt., Bardstown, Ky.; Thurston Hughes, Louisville, Ky.; Thomas C. Lomorgan, alt., St. Louis, Mo.; Louis S. Pendleton, Lebanon, Tex.; George G. Draper, alt., Gainsboro, Tenn.; Henry S. Davis, Balto, Md.; Henry D. Watts, alt., Bellaire, Md.; John T. Kennedy, Orangeburg, S.C.; Robert S. Simmons, alt., Charleston, S.C.; Ballard Lyerly, alt., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Richard Coiner, Riffe, Wash.; Reuben H. Fleet, alt., Montesano, Wash.; Rudolph Rupp, alt., Walla Walla, Wash.

U.S. Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, publishes an inventory of property belonging to the post which gives much interesting data concerning a large number of trophies, relics and curios, which form a small museum of things relating to the Revolutionary, Civil and Spanish-American Wars and other important events in the history of our country. Many are very rare, and the committee which compiled the list, of which George F. Tait is chairman, suggests that with future additions the collection will become in time worthy to pass to the care of some historical society or institution, as a memento of the post.

"The Tatler" of social doings in the Florida winter resorts, which makes its welcome appearance at the beginning of each season at St. Augustine under the able editorship of Mrs. Marcotte, wife of Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, opened its thirteenth volume with its issue of Jan. 9, 1904. In its issue of Jan. 16 we note that Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Schofield were among the guests bidden to the opening of the Hotel Ponce de Leon. Secretary of War Root and family have apartments reserved for them at Palm Beach, where they are expected upon Mr. Root's retirement from office. Lieut. Col. Henry R. Anderson, Art. Corps, in command at Fort Screven, Ga., is pleasantly remembered at the Alcazar, St. Augustine, where he spent last winter, and it is hoped that he may be able to visit his friends there, bringing his daughter with him.

All arrangements for the famous Old Guard ball on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, 1904, at the Metropolitan Opera House have been completed. The grand march will be led by Lieutenant General Chaffee, U.S.A., who will come from Washington with other officers to attend. Among other guests are Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N.; Governor Odell and staff, Mayor George B. McClellan, and many other notables. Governor Franklin Murphy and his full military staff, of New Jersey; Charleston Blues of Charleston, South Carolina, the City Troop, of Philadelphia; the Newport Artillery Company, and others from military organizations from different parts of the country are expected to be present. Beauty, wealth and fashion will make a grand display. The opera house will be taxed to its utmost to accommodate the vast numbers of invited guests who have accepted the invitation to attend. The great demand for boxes, which were all sold in December, shows the supply was not equal to the demand this year. The opening of the ball will be preceded by a very effective tableau. The rise of the curtain at 10:30 p.m. will show all the members of the Old Guard drawn up in line on either side of the stage, with Major S. Ellis Briggs, the commandant and his staff on one side, and three companies of the Old Guard on the other, at "Present Arms," following which the Old Guard colors will be formally received. The floor will then be thrown open to the disciples of Terpsichore; the two military bands, consisting of 200 pieces of music, will play the dance and promenade music, alternately, from midnight.

SITES FOR ARMY MANEUVERS.

The discussion started by the appearance in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of an article recommending the establishment in the vicinity of New York of maneuvering grounds for the Army and the National Guard has taken a wide range. It is centralized, however, at Middletown, Orange County, New York, it appearing that ground of the character required is to be found in that vicinity. What is wanted is a site within 150 to 200 miles of New York city, where two camps, each accommodating 10,000

to 20,000 men, can be established from ten to twenty miles apart, the intervening country, about ten miles in width, to be used for maneuvering the troops. A thinly settled and healthy location is required with a diversified surface, not too flat or too mountainous, affording cover and allowing free movement for all arms. There must be an abundance of good water; a soil which will drain quickly after rains; sufficient timber for fuel, and to afford occasional cover, but no dense forests. The climate should be cool in summer and good facilities for transportation are essential.

Three sites answering these conditions are under consideration. One is north of Middletown running from a point just west of Howells, northwest to Cragmoor, thence east to a point half way between Shawangunk and the Wallkill, thence southwest to Stony Ford and west to the point of beginning. The second site is south of Middletown, running southwest of Mount Hope to a point just across the border into Sussex County, N.J.; thence southeast to Glenwood, N.J.; thence northeast to near Orange Farm and thence northwest to Mount Hope. The third site is in Sullivan County, commencing northeast at a point northeast of Hasbrouck, thence southeast to near Ellenville; thence southwest to Haven and northwest to the point of beginning. Each of these sites covers an area of almost ten miles square, or the size of the District of Columbia. The section last named is in the valley of the Neversink, with the Shawangunk Mountains on the east, Neversink River on the west. All of these tracts of land are easily reached from every direction by railroad, and are well situated. There is some opposition to the selection of these sites, but on the whole local sentiment is favorable. All of these sites afford an opportunity to conduct military operations in accordance with the verisimilitude of war and all of them are located on railroad approaches to New York, which would have to be defended in war.

The 107.03 acres rented at West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley cost \$5,568 for rental. The allowance for damage to property was \$5,900. The total cost of the maneuvers was \$372,575, the expenditures on account of the Regulars being \$209,324, and for militia \$193,250.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S MOUNTED OFFICERS.

"I am of the opinion, therefore, that officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy are entitled to mounted pay." With this very significant sentence the Comptroller of the Treasury this week disposes of a question of the utmost importance to the Pay Corps of the Navy, which arose from a communication to the Secretary of the Navy from Paym. Herbert E. Stevens, of the Navy, in which he contends that pay officers of the Navy are just as entitled to mounted pay under the terms of the Personnel act as medical officers of the Navy. At the present time the Pay Corps of the Navy are receiving the pay of Infantry officers. Officers of the Medical Corps of the Navy are receiving the pay of Cavalry, because officers of the Medical Corps of the Army also receive mounted pay. The Court of Claims, in deciding this matter, said: "The mounted pay was not an allowance, but a part of the officer's pay proper, and the purposes of the Personnel act of March 3, 1899, was to fix an equality of pay proper between the officers of the Navy and the Army corresponding in rank, where such pay is not qualified or changed, at the rate of pay of an officer in the Army."

The Comptroller, after a long discussion of the matter, says that this ruling is as clearly applicable to the Pay Corps of the Navy, another constituent of the staff department, as to the Medical Corps, and its irresistible effect is to give to paymasters of the Navy of the relative rank to Army captain, mounted pay. It is, he says, more difficult to determine the kind of pay to which paymasters of the Navy of the lower ranks, which have no corresponding ranks among paymasters in the Army, are entitled. He reasons, however, that should Congress at any time authorize the appointment of paymasters in the Army of ranks of 1st lieutenant and 2d lieutenant, then, under the rulings of the Richardson case the paymasters of the Navy of corresponding ranks would be clearly entitled to mounted pay. For this reason he thinks that paymasters of the lower grades in the Navy, as well as those of the higher, should receive mounted pay.

PEARL HARBOR, H.I.

The 735.49 acres of land at Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, acquired by the United States as a naval base and station, comprise a natural lagoon and harbor of elliptical shape, connected with the sea by a deep river. Honolulu is distant about eight miles. The entrance to the natural channel has been dredged to a depth navigable for all vessels. Some further dredging of the natural channel, at present necessitating some sharp turns on the part of entering vessels, is needed to straighten the path of cruisers and battleships. The depth of water inside is all sufficient, ranging from 20 to 138 feet, while there is ample room for the Navy, not only of the United States, but of all friendly or allied nations, to swing at cables' length.

An appropriation has been made by Congress for the erection of a residence for the use of the resident naval commandant at Honolulu and the erection of the building now only awaits the determination of the site. Lieutenant Commander Rodman, U.S.N., has been temporarily in charge.

The site recommended for the dry docks is peculiarly suited for such structures. The workshops will probably be open steel structures covering large areas, with all tools on one floor. The storehouses will be closed structures, either brick or concrete, with steel skeleton framing, as nearly fire-proof as such structures can be made. The cooling plant will be of the most modern construction fitted for the rapid and economical handling of coal both in receiving and delivering. The storing capacity will probably be about 80,000 tons. Quarters and Marine Barracks will be designed especially for the climate. The concentration of the entire Ordnance Department on Kuahua Island can readily be effected and will enable the head of the department to have under his immediate supervision every part thereof. The hospital site is the highest land on the reservation, being some sixty feet above low water. An abundance of good water can be had from artesian wells any place on the reservation, but slight pumping will be necessary. Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., is in charge of the naval property at the station.

BULK HEAD DOORS AND HATCHES.

The Long Arm System Company, of Cleveland, O., has lately brought suit in the U.S. Circuit Court, D.N.J., by its attorney, Ernest Wilkinson, late U.S.N., against the Hamburg American Packet Company and the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, for infringement of certain patents relating to the operation of water tight bulk head doors and hatches. This system was first introduced on the U.S.S. Chicago in 1897, and has since then been applied to nearly all of our larger naval vessels, including the battleships and cruisers. It has also been tested on the French battleships Jeanne D'Arc and Henri Quatre. The fundamental idea of this system is that the ship is of itself like a great life preserver, non-sinkable, if a sufficient number of the water tight cells in which the body of the ship is divided be kept water tight. The causes of the great marine disasters, such as the loss of the Victoria, Bourgoyne, Rio Janeiro, and others too numerous to mention, being due to the fact that it was impracticable to close the water tight doors and hatches soon enough to prevent the influx of sufficient water to sink the ship. By the Long Arm System devices it is possible, by turning a lever or switch on the bridge, for the officer of the deck to simultaneously close all of the doors or hatches, and a telltale on the bridge or in the pilot house shows the position of each individual door or hatch. An alarm is sounded before the doors are closed so as to notify the occupants of the various water tight chambers. Moreover, by an ingenious arrangement, persons who are imprisoned in any of these water tight chambers are able to open the doors and escape, after which the door automatically closes again under the operation of suitable mechanism. The system as originally developed was operated by fluid pressure, but in the latest form it is operated by electricity. Although this is distinctively an American invention made by a former engineer officer of the Navy (William B. Cowles) and largely developed by Admiral Bowles, late Chief Constructor, U.S. Navy, it has been copied by these foreign liners, and has been given the name of the Stone Lloyd System, after the English firm of Stone Bros., whose works are at Deptford, England, where the apparatus for these liners was constructed.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$40 to the widow of Medical Director William T. Hord, U.S.N., and \$36 to the widow of Medical Director Albert L. Gihon, U.S.N.

The Senate has agreed to a resolution by Mr. Hale for the printing as a Senate document of a compilation of the annual naval appropriation laws from 1883 to 1903, inclusive, covering provisions for the construction of all vessels of the new Navy.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported with amendments S. 2424, to recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains.

The House has passed H. Res. 29, Mr. Hull, providing for the transfer of the military rolls and records of the Indian wars or any other wars prior to the Civil War, now preserved in the Interior or other departments, to the War Department, to be preserved in the Record and Pension Office, and that they shall be properly indexed and arranged for use.

"For extra pay to gunners of Field Artillery \$11,160: Provided, That hereafter first-class gunners of Field Artillery shall receive two dollars per month, and second-class gunners one dollar per month, in addition to their pay."

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, submitted to the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 20, a reply to statements of Charles M. Schwab, which allege collusion between the Government and the Carnegie company in the matter of armor plate contracts filled by the Carnegie and Bethlehem Steel Companies. Rear Admiral O'Neil not only denies that there was any such collusion, so far as his own personal knowledge goes, but he says the armor plate situation is now very satisfactory; that three establishments are able to furnish it, and that the cost here is less than in foreign countries, while the quality is equal to the best made anywhere. The supply is adequate for many years to come.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress the following supplemental estimates of appropriations:

Armament of fortifications.....\$2,647,200
Proving ground, Sandy Hook, N.J..... 5,600
Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y..... 50,000

.....\$2,702,800

Automatic guns.....\$ 962,500

Mountain, field and siege cannon..... 1,065,000

Ammunition for above..... 335,000

Rapid fire guns..... 820,000

Ammunition for same..... 262,500

Total amount to be appropriated..... 3,445,000

Am't appropriated for yr. ending June 30, 1904 3,574,973

Emplacements for semi-automatic high velocity

6-pounder guns..... 800,000

Amount appropriated for year ending June 30,

1904..... 2,459,925

Disallowances in accounts of Major George W.

Baird, Paymaster, U.S.A..... 679.03

The Secretary of War approves the request of Col. Charles H. Whipple, P.D., U.S.A., for \$175 for horse and equipments destroyed by fire.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House with his approval a letter from the Chief of Staff, in which he says: "It appears to have been held that the term 'gunners,' as used in this act, applies only to Coast Artillery, as the Field Artillery had no such class when that law was passed. By subsequent orders, however, gunners of the first and second class have been provided for in the Field Artillery, and I deem it for the best interests of the Service that the same encouragement be given to enlisted men of the Field Artillery to qualify for the gunner class as is given in the Coast Artillery, and so avoid unfair discrimination. I therefore recommend that the inclosed copy of a provision authorizing the increased pay for gunners of Field Artillery be inserted in the Army Appropriation bill under the item of 'Pay of enlisted men.'

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3413, Mr. Proctor.—Appropriating \$200,000 to provide for the payment of medical expenses of sick officers and enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer Army while absent from duty with leave or on furlough, on or after April 21, 1898, until two years after the passage of this act.

S. 3475, Mr. Quay.—To authorize the President to appoint John J. Washburn assistant quartermaster with rank of captain and to place him on the retired list of the Army, in view of his long, faithful and important service in the Q.M. Dept. since May, 1862, including service as chief clerk to the division chief quartermaster in Cuba during the war with Spain, and subsequently in China and the Philippines.

S. 3508, Mr. Penrose.—For the recognition of the military service of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Volunteers as commissioned officers in certain State military organizations.

S. 3509, Mr. Penrose.—That the President may appoint from among the major generals of the U.S. Army on the retired list at the time of the passage of this act to the position and rank of lieutenant general retired, such officers as may have commanded brigades and who held between 1861 and 1865 the rank of brigadier general in either the Regular or Volunteer Army: Provided, That upon the retirement from active service of the present incumbent the grade of lieutenant general shall be abolished.

S. 3513, Mr. Penrose.—To add a corps of dental surgeons to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, which corps shall not exceed in number the actual requirements nor the proportion of one to one thousand authorized by law for the Naval and Marine Military Service and training schools. The said dental corps shall consist of three grades, designated "dental surgeon," "passed assistant dental surgeon," and "dental surgeon," and with respect to rank, pay and allowances and to promotions within said dental corps, the grades named shall correspond to the grades of the Medical Corps designated "assistant surgeon," "passed assistant surgeon" and "surgeon," respectively. Sec. 2. That original appointments shall be made to the grade of assistant dental surgeon and the appointees must be citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and thirty years of age, graduates of standard dental colleges, of good moral character, of unquestionable professional repute and shall be required to pass the usual physical examination and a professional examination, which shall include tests of skill and proficiency in practical dentistry and the usual subjects of a standard dental college course: Provided, That there shall be first selected a member of the dental profession who is a citizen of the United States and a graduate of a standard dental college, and whose aptitude and experience evidence eminent fitness for conducting the professional examinations and for assisting in organizing, equipping and supervising the operations of the others, who shall be first appointed to the grade of dental surgeon: Provided further, That the dentist now employed at the Naval Academy shall not be displaced by the operation of this act.

S. 3514, Mr. Penrose.—To equalize the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy and Marine Corps. That any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War and who was placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, or subsequently, shall be advanced on the retired list from said date to the next higher rank. Sec. 2. That any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War and who was placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1899, shall receive the same pay from June 30, 1899, as officers of the Navy of corresponding rank who have been retired since March 3, 1899: Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy. Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 3537, Mr. Lodge.—To pay to the several builders of the 12 torpedo boats and 16 torpedo boat destroyers, authorized by act of May 4, 1898, the fair average cost of said boats, without profit, as determined by the board of naval officers of which Rear Admiral F. M. Ramsay, U.S.N., retired, was president, April 9, 1902, namely, \$344,200 for each torpedo boat and \$374,200 for each destroyer, deducting amounts already paid.

S. 3507, Mr. Perkins.—Appropriating \$200,000 for the removal of the quarantine station at San Diego, Cal., and to acquire a new site, the old site to be used for a coal station.

S. 3626, Mr. Proctor.—To regulate the employment of officers of the Army on the retired list, and for other purposes. Authorizes the Secretary of War to employ, whenever in his judgment the public interests require it, retired officers of the Army on active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with the organization of the several States and Territories upon the request of the Governor thereof, as military attaches, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry and boards, and upon staff details to staff departments and corps for which provision is made in the act of Feb. 2, 1901; and such retired officers shall be entitled, while so employed, to receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades; and so much of the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, as limits the number of retired officers for detail for service with the organized militia to twenty, is hereby repealed. Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act, details of officers of the Army to educational institutions under the provisions of section 1225, Rev. Stat., as amended, to duty with the organized militia under the provision of section 20 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, and as Indian agents under the act of July 13, 1892, shall be limited to officers of the retired list; and all officers of the active list now detached for duty under the provisions of said laws shall, as soon as conditions permit, be withdrawn therefrom and restored to their appropriate duties. Sec. 3. That the total number of retired officers of the Army who may be detailed at any one time under the provisions of this act shall not, in time of peace, exceed 250.

S. 3634, Mr. Martin.—To restore Lieut. Kenneth McAlpine to the rank and number formerly held by him in the U.S. Navy. The preamble states that he was, in 1903, dismissed from the Service upon charges, but in view of mitigating circumstances, and in consideration of his long and honorable career and faithful and efficient service, and especially for gallant and meritorious service on board the U.S.S. Texas at the Battle of Santiago, and at other times during the Spanish-American war, it is deemed expedient to restore him to his former rank and number.

H. Res. 149 and 153, Mr. Hitchcock.—Requests that the Secretaries of War and of the Navy furnish the House a statement showing the number and cost of horses, carriages and automobiles maintained at Government expense for the officials of their Departments.

H. Res. 157, Mr. Hull.—Making appropriations for the support of the Army, and for other purposes, and legislation providing for consolidation of the Adjutant General's office and the Record and Pension office.

H. R. 10,000, Mr. Jones.—For the relief of Volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the Spanish-American War and beyond the period of their enlistment, granting for each day so served \$3 to an officer and \$1.50 to an enlisted man.

H. R. 1,001, Mr. Olmsted.—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the Conewago Valley, Pa.

H. R. 10,002, Mr. Jones.—Providing for the payment of mileage to each honorably discharged Volunteer soldier

who served in the insurrection in the Philippines after the treaty of peace with Spain was signed, at the rate of ten cents per mile from the Philippines to the place of his enlistment.

H. R. 10,005, Mr. Cushman.—To authorize the construction of two steam vessels for the Revenue Cutter Service for duty on Puget Sound, Wash.

H. R. 10,008, Mr. Cassel.—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the Conewago Valley, Pa.

H. R. 10,014, Mr. Wiley.—To create a commission to investigate the expediency and practicability of establishing public rifle ranges throughout the U.S. Authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to appoint a commission to consist of two commissioned officers of the U.S. Army, two officers of the National Guard and the adjutant general of the State that is inspected or investigated while the commission is in such State and report through the Secretary of War, to Congress as to the expediency and practicability of establishing and maintaining rifle ranges in such Congressional districts of the U.S. where the size and capacity of such rifle ranges may be so arranged as to meet the requirements of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia. Also the rifle ranges may be used by rifle clubs properly organized in the United States, rules and regulations for such rifle clubs to be prescribed by the board for the promotion of rifle practice (appointed by the Secretary of War), of which the Assistant Secretary of War is chairman, appropriate \$10,000 to carry the above into effect.

H. R. 10,020, Mr. Butler.—Relating to the pay of mates in the Navy. That hereafter all mates in the U.S. Navy on active duty shall receive pay at the following rates per annum, to wit: When at sea, \$1,300; on shore duty, \$1,200; on leave or waiting orders, \$900, and that for travel under orders they shall receive the same allowances that are or may be prescribed by or in pursuance of law for commissioned officers of the Navy.

H. R. 10,067, Mr. Otis.—Raising the rank of B. F. Wood on the retired list of the Navy.

H. R. 10,127, Mr. Foss.—To establish a Naval Militia, etc. (Same as S. 2900, Mr. Hale, published Jan. 16.)

H. R. 10,138, Mr. Foss.—To provide for the enrollment and organization of a U.S. Naval Reserve. (Same as S. 2991, Mr. Hale, published Jan. 16.)

H. R. 10,185, Mr. Brandegee.—Authorizing the President to appoint Boatswain Alexander Mack, retired, U.S. Navy, a chief boatswain on the retired list.

H. R. 10,312, Mr. Maynard.—To restore Lieut. Kenneth McAlpine to the rank and number formerly held by him in the U.S. Navy.

H. R. 10,313, Mr. Meyer.—For the construction of a steam revenue cutter for service in the Gulf of Mexico.

H. R. 10,402, Mr. Watson.—For the relief of Robert G. Carter, U.S.A., (retired.)

H. R. 10,440, Mr. Kitchin.—To establish a national military park at Guilford battle ground, in North Carolina.

H. R. 10,659, Mr. Jones.—To establish a permanent military camp ground in the vicinity of Spokane, Wash.

H. R. 10,690, Mr. Butler.—For the benefit of officers of the Marine Corps upon retirement who served during the Civil War.

H. R. 10,690, Mr. Butler.—That any officer upon the active list of the Marine Corps, with creditable record, who served during the Civil War shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths pay of the next higher grade.

H. R. 10,670, Mr. Hull.—Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. (Noted elsewhere.)

H. R. 10,681, Mr. Brown, of Pa.—For the relief of Capt. and Brevet Major Thomas H. Carpenter, U.S.A., retired.

H. R. 10,680, Mr. Gardner.—To provide suitable medals for the officers and crew of the U.S. vessel of War Kearns.

H. R. 10,717, Mr. Southall.—To reinstate Francis S. Nash as a surgeon in the Navy.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA. Announces the number of General Orders, Special Orders and Circulars issued from these headquarters to be furnished post commanders and by them distributed.

CIRCULAR 1, JAN. 8, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Articles issued under the provisions of G.O. 89, H.Q. A., A.G.O., June 22, 1903, may be used in non-commissioned officers schools under such regulations as commanding officers may establish. Additional articles of the character therein indicated will not be supplied for non-commissioned officers' schools.

II. The provisions of G.O. 94, H.Q.A., A.G.O., June 20, 1903, apply to batteries of field artillery as well as to companies of coast artillery, and the insignia and badges will be issued as therein provided to all artillery organizations.

By order of the Secretary of War:
S. B. M. YOUNG, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.
[Note.—Cir. No. 25, is the last of the series, W.D., of 1903.]

CIRCULAR 2, JAN. 11, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Soldier's handbooks, excepting those in hands of enlisted men, copies of Drill Regulation, Army Regulations, Small Arms Firing Regulations, manuals, and other books of instruction (Government publications) issued to organizations will be accounted for on the muster rolls of the organizations. Such books when lost, worn out, or damaged should be disposed of under Article LIX, Army Regulations, as in case of other Government property. They will not be turned in to the War Department unless especially directed.

Soldier's handbooks issued to enlisted men will be dropped from the muster rolls. Serviceable handbooks left with organizations by deserters, dishonorably discharged soldiers, etc., will be kept for release when needed. The instructions contained in the soldier's handbook in conflict herewith are revoked.

By order of the Secretary of War:
ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR 3, JAN. 12, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury:

After retirement, an officer is entitled to receive 75 per cent of the actual rank held by him at date of his retirement, and not 75 per cent of the pay, emoluments, and allowances which he may have been entitled to because of his employment on certain duty immediately prior to retirement. Officers of the Artillery Corps are not commissioned as of any particular branch of duty but as officers of artillery, and then assigned to a particular branch therein. If on light artillery duty when retired they are not entitled to 75 per cent of mounted pay. [We omit text. Ed.]

G.O. 2, JAN. 14, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Announces that upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance and under the authority conferred by section 1666, Revised Statutes, the St. Louis Powder Depot is abolished and its abandonment will be effected at the earliest date practicable.

The commissioned officer and enlisted men now serving at this powder depot will be assigned to duty elsewhere when their services are no longer required thereat.

As vacated the buildings and grounds will be trans-

ferred to the Quartermaster's Department and taken in charge by the C.O. of Jefferson Barracks.

II. So much of G.O. 2, W.D., Aug. 15, 1903, as designates Cabana, Havana, Cuba, Honolulu, Hawaii and Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, as saluting stations is revoked.

III. The fortifications at Middle Point, Washington, are hereby assigned to the Artillery District of Puget Sound in addition to the posts designated in G.O. 77, H.Q.A., A.G.O., March 11, 1903.

G.O. 10, JAN. 10, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces that certain lands of the military reservation at Fort Valdes, Alaska, and designated as "Fort Liscum," not needed for military purposes, are placed in control of the Secretary of the Interior.

G.O. 148, DEC. 26, 1903, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes instructions governing the receipt and despatch of mails aboard vessels of the Navy, superseding G.O. Nos. 83, 90, 105, 112, 117 and 121.

S.O. JAN. 21, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Francis S. Dodge, deputy paymaster general, is relieved Department of the East, and to duty as Paymaster General of the Army.

Major Hamilton S. Wallace, paymaster, to temporary duty as chief paymaster, Department of the East.

The retirement, Jan. 21, of Major Gen. Joseph B. Sanger, Brig. Gen. Harry L. Haskell and Brig. Gen. Forrest H. Hathaway, is announced.

S.O. Jan. 6, relating to 2d Lieut. Frank H. Kenney and Fielding L. Poindester, A.C., are revoked. Second Lieutenant Kenney, A.C., is relieved Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, and will proceed to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and relieve 2d Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford, A.C., from duty. Second Lieutenant Crawford is attached to the 7th Co., C.A., and will join at Fort Barranca.

First Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav., to Jefferson Barracks.

Resignation of 2d Lieut. Floyd C. Miller, 1st Inf., has been accepted for the good of the Service.

Paym. Gen. Alfred Bates, having Jan. 21, been appointed major general, Col. Culver C. Sniffen, asst. paymaster general, will take charge of the office of the Paymaster General temporarily, and perform the duties thereof.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, jr., Q.M., Delaware City, Delaware, Ind., assumes charge of the quartermaster's construction work at Fort Mott, Fort Du Pont and Fort Delaware.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Wilfred Turnbull, asst. surg.

Leave for four months is granted Chaplain Walter Marvin, 1st Inf.

The following transfers are made in the 5th Infantry: First Lieut. Halsey E. Yates, from Co. B to F; 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, from Co. F to B.

First Lieut. Hiram E. Mitchell, Art. Corps, to Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, for treatment.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 21, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Co. K, 16th Inf., arrived Columbia Arsenal, Tenn., 9:30 a.m., Jan. 21.
BARRY, Commanding.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

H. R. 10670, Mr. Hull, the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, which carries appropriations aggregating \$75,563,923.12, as reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs has the following items and provisions of new legislation:

Contingencies, "including the office of the Chief of Staff," \$50,000; Army War College, \$15,000; School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, \$30,000; U.S. Service Schools, \$25,000. Contingent expenses at headquarters of divisions and departments, etc., \$7,500. Contingent military information division, \$10,000, provided, "That hereafter section 3648, Rev. Statutes, shall not apply to subscriptions for professional newspapers and periodicals to be paid for from this appropriation."

Signal Service, \$308,500, and for submarine cable, \$170,000 to Fort Liscum, Alaska, \$323,500. Pay of officers, \$4,071,028.

Pay of men, \$10,288,650. "Provided, That hereafter first-class gunners of field artillery shall receive \$3 per month and second-class gunners \$1 per month in addition to their pay." Pay of men, Engineer Battalion, Ord. Dept., Q.M. Dept., Subsist. Dept., Electrician Sergeants, Signal Corps, Hospital Corps, clerks and messengers, in all, \$2,125,900.

Pay, officers of Staff Corps, Divisions and Departments, including A.G.'s, I.G.'s, Q.M. and Ord. Depts. and Corps of Engrs., in all, \$1,020,550; provision being made, under Q.M. Dept., for "300 acting quartermasters, at \$100 per annum in addition to pay as officers of the line, \$30,000." Pay, officers of Subsistence, Medical, Pay and J.A.G.'s Depts., Signal Corps and R. and P. Office, in all, \$1,300,700. Pay, retired officers, \$2,369,900.55. Pay, retired men, \$802,488. Provided:

"That no part of the sums appropriated for the support of the Regular Army shall be used to pay any part of the expenses of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, while engaged in joint encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of the Regular Army and militia as provided by section 15 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.' That the following sums be, and are hereby, appropriated for paying the expenses of the organized militia of any State, Territory or District of Columbia, participating in joint encampment, maneuvers and field instruction of the Regular Army and militia as provided by section 15 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.' For pay of officers and enlisted men, \$300,000. For purchase of supplies for the Q.M. Dept., including regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks, quarters, transportation of the militia and its supplies, clothing and equipment, leases of land and damages of property, \$600,000. For the purchase of subsistence and supplies, \$100,000. The sums hereby appropriated for the expenses of the organized militia for such joint encampment, maneuvers and field instruction shall be disbursed as, and for that purpose shall constitute, one fund; and the Secretary of War shall hereafter forward to Congress at its next session a detailed statement of the expenses of such encampments and maneuvers."

Pay is provided for miscellaneous items, including hospital matrons, Superintendent of Nurse Corps, veterinarians, dental surgeons, etc., etc. Pay, Philippine Scouts, officers and men, \$51,440; Provided, that:

"All the money heretofore appropriated for pay of officers and men on the active list shall be disbursed by the Pay Department as pay of the Army, and for that purpose shall constitute one fund, but shall be accounted for and reported in detail: Provided, That hereafter all payments to the militia under the provisions of section 15 of the act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, and all allowances for mileage and other items of expenditure for the support of the Army, except as above provided, shall be made solely from the sums herein appropriated for such purposes."

Subsistence Dept., in all, \$4,500,000. Q.M. Dept., in all, \$4,025,000. Horses for Cavalry, etc., \$400,000. Barracks and quarters \$4,750,000.

Military post exchange: "For continuing the construction, equipment, and maintenance of suitable buildings at military posts and stations for the conduct of the post exchange, school, library, reading, lunch, amusement exchange, and gymnasium, to be expended in the dis-

cretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War. \$500,000: Provided, That not more than \$40,000 of the above appropriation shall be expended at any one post or station."

Barracks and quarters, Philippine Islands, \$365,300. Transportation, \$14,500,000. Clothing and equipment, \$4,000,000. Construction and repair of hospitals, \$475,000; not to exceed \$50,000 of this to be used to construct a hospital at any one post.

Army General Hospital, District of Columbia: "For the construction in or near the city of Washington, D.C., of an Army general hospital for the treatment of special classes of cases, for purposes of instruction in connection with an Army medical school, for training enlisted men of the Hospital Corps in nursing, and to serve as a base hospital in time of war, and for the purchase of land in the District of Columbia for a site for said hospital, \$400,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used until it shall have been determined by the Secretary of War that the entire cost of plans, buildings and grounds will not exceed the sum hereby appropriated."

Quarters for Hospital Stewards, \$15,000. Shooting galleries and ranges, \$55,000. Medical Dept., \$550,000: "Provided, That hereafter civilian employees of the Army stationed at military posts may, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of War, purchase necessary medical supplies when prescribed by a medical officer of the Army."

Army Medical Museum and Library of Surgeon General's Office, \$15,000. Engineer Dept., in all, \$391,500; including for completion of Army War College buildings, including approaches and heating and lighting plant, \$300,000. "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used until it shall have been determined, by the Secretary of War, that the entire cost of finishing the buildings, providing the approaches, heating and lighting plant, shall not exceed the appropriation herein made."

Ordnance Dept., \$300,000. Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, in all, \$4,245,266. This includes an item of \$40,000 "for converting muzzle-loading field guns to breech loading guns, for saluting purposes, and for necessary mounts for the same;" and the following provisos: "Provided, That provision for the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals and so forth, contained in the act approved March 2, 1903, being an act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is amended to read as follows: 'That for the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals and other prizes to be provided and contested for annually, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, said contest to be open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard or organized militia of the several States, Territories and of the District of Columbia, and for the cost of the trophy, prizes and medals herein provided for, the sum of \$2,500 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purposes hereinbefore prescribed under the direction of the Secretary of War.'

"For the purpose of procuring field artillery material for the organized militia of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, without cost to the said States, Territories or the District of Columbia, but to remain the property of the United States and to be accounted for in the manner now prescribed by law, the Secretary of War is authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, on the requisitions of the Governors of the several States and Territories or the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, to issue said artillery material to the organized militia; and the sum of \$355,000 is hereby appropriated, to remain available until expended, for the procurement and issue of the articles constituting the same."

"Hereafter all employees of the Ordnance Department whose rate of compensation is annual shall be paid monthly at the rate of one-twelfth of the annual rate, and of such monthly rate and of all other monthly rates of compensation one-thirtieth shall be the daily rate for computation of pay for fractional parts of a month; and for the purposes of this provision each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, whether the actual number of days be greater or less."

"Hereafter all moneys arising from dispositions authorized by law and regulation of serviceable ordnance and ordnance stores shall constitute one fund on the books of the Treasury Department, which shall be available to replace like ordnance and ordnance stores thus disposed of, throughout the fiscal year in which the disposition was affected and throughout the following year."

"That the officers of the Adjutant General's Department, except the Adjutant General, and the officers of the Record and Pension Office shall hereafter constitute one department of the Army, to be known as the Military Secretary's Department; and the Adjutant General's Office and the Record and Pension Office, heretofore constituting bureaus of the War Department, shall hereafter constitute the Adjutant General's section and the Record and Pension section of a consolidated bureau to be known as the Military Secretary's Office of the War Department. The officers so consolidated shall be borne on one list in the order of rank held by them, and those of them who hold permanent appointments as officers of the Adjutant General's Department or of the Record and Pension Office shall be entitled to promotion below the grade of brigadier general, as now provided by law, and in the order of their standing on said list. Except as otherwise provided herein, the laws now in force shall continue to govern the appointment, promotion, and detail of all officers of the consolidated department hereby created: Provided, That the officers of the said consolidated department shall be subject to the supervision of the Chief of Staff: Provided further, That no appointments or details to the grade of Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of major shall be made until the number of officers of that grade shall be reduced to less than ten, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in the consolidated department shall be ten: Provided further, That of the officers consolidated, as herebefore provided, the senior in rank, who shall be chief of the consolidated department and the title of whose office is hereby changed to that of military secretary, shall hereafter have rank one grade higher than that now held by him; but when he shall become separated from service on the active list of the Army the rank of the military secretary on said list shall thereafter be the same as that now held by the senior of the officers hereby consolidated. Except as hereinafter provided, the remaining officers of the consolidated department shall retain the titles that they now bear: Provided further, That when the office of Adjutant General shall become vacant, the vacancy so created on the active list of the Army shall not be filled, and thereafter the several officers now designated by the title Assistant Adjutant General and by the title Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office shall be designated by the title Adjutant General. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to deprive any officer of his commission or to increase the total number of officers of the Army, and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

Mr. Hull has submitted to the House a resolution providing that it shall be in order to consider in the Army Appropriation bill "legislation providing for the consolidation of the Adjutant General's Office and the Record and Pension Office, and of certain officers of the Adjutant General's Department and the Record and Pension Office, and for reducing the number and fixing the rank of officers of the consolidated department; and it shall be in order to have a separate vote in the House, if the same be demanded, upon the foregoing subject."

THE ARMY

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 14, 1904.

Promotions in the Army.

General Officers.

To be Lieutenant General.

Major General Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., Jan. 9, 1904, vice Young, to be retired.

To be Major General.

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, vice Randolph, to be retired.

Corps of Engineers.

Col. Alexander Mackenzie, C.E., to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier general, vice Gillespie, to be appointed major general, U.S.A.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 13, 1904.

Appointments in the Army.

Artillery Corps.

Col. John P. Story, Art. Corps, to be Chief of Artillery with the rank of brigadier general.

Pay Department.

Col. Francis S. Dodge, asst. paymaster general, to be paymaster general with the rank of brigadier general for the period of four years.

To be major generals.

Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbie, U.S.A., Jan. 9, 1904.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, paymaster general.

Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery.

To be brigadier generals.

Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department.

Col. Harry L. Haskell, 3d Inf.

Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Asst. Q.M. General.

Col. Asher C. Taylor, Art. Corps.

Col. John G. Butler, Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Theodore E. True, Deputy Q.M. General.

Col. Frank M. Cox, Asst. Paymaster General.

Col. Jacob Kline, 23d Inf.

Col. William E. Dougherty, 8th Inf.

Col. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.

Promotions in the Army.

Pay Department.

Lieut. Col. Francis S. Dodge, deputy paymaster general with the rank of colonel.

Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. Willard H. McCormack, 11th Cav., to be captain, Dec. 21, 1903.

Second Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, 12th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, Dec. 21, 1903.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 14th Inf., to be captain, Nov. 21, 1903.

Second Lieut. Nels Dickmann Anderson, 7th Inf., (now serving under the name of Nels Anderson), to be 1st lieutenant of Infantry, Sept. 23, 1903.

CIR. 1, JAN. 8, 1904, OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGRS.

1. On the eve of promotion to the grade of major general and assignment to duty in the General Staff Corps of the U.S. Army, the Chief of Engineers cannot relinquish command of the Corps of Engineers without expressing to its officers his admiration for their high character and soldierly qualities, and his deep and lasting gratitude to them for the warm co-operation which they have given him in the performance of responsible duties with which he has been charged during the past three years.

2. No man ever commanded better officers than those constituting the Corps of Engineers. The record of their labors in war and peace stands as an enduring monument to their bravery, integrity and ability.

3. On severing, officially, the cherished relations which have existed, so long, the Chief of Engineers sends a message of good will and affection to his beloved comrades of the Corps, assuring them that he will ever retain a warm and abiding interest in their welfare and success.

G. L. GILLESPIE, Brig. Gen., Chief of Engrs., U.S.A.

G.O. 1, JAN. 15, 1904, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

I. In compliance with the direction of the President announced in G.O. 65, series of 1903, W.D., the undersigned assumes command of the Southwestern Division.

II. The following staff is announced:

Personal Staff: Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 10th Cav., A.D.C.; 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., A.D.C.

Division Staff: Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col. Henry P. McCain, General Staff. Assistants to the Chief of Staff: Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff; Capt. John C. Oakes, General Staff.

Adjutant General: Lieut. Col. Sydney W. Taylor, Adjutant General's Department.

Inspector General: Lieut. Col. Charles A. Williams, Inspector General's Department.

Assistant to the Inspector General: Major Leonard A. Lovering, Inspector General's Department.

Engineer Officer: Capt. Edgar Jadin, Corps of Engineers.

Inspector of Small Arms Practice: Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, Jr., 10th Cav., aide-de-camp.

S. S. SUMNER, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 1, JAN. 15, 1904, PACIFIC DIVISION.

I. Under authority of the President, promulgated in G.O. No. 65, Dec. 22, 1903, War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Pacific Division, established this date, with headquarters in this city, and embracing the Department of California and the Department of Columbia.

The following named officers compose the personal and division staff:

Aide-de-camp: Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., Inspector of small arms practice.

Chief of Staff: Col. Alexander Mackenzie, General Staff.

Assistant to the Chief of Staff: Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Smith, General Staff.

Adjutant General: Col. George Andrews, assistant adjutant general.

Inspector General: Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps, Artillery inspector and acting inspector general.

Assistant to the Inspector General: Major Lea Febiger, Inspector general.

Assistant to the Inspector General: Major John P. Wisser, Art. Corps, Artillery inspector and acting inspector general.

Engineer Officer: Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, Eng. Corps.

II. Until further orders, the headquarters of the Pacific Division will be located in the Phelan building (4th floor), corner of Market and O'Farrell streets, San Francisco.

ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Major Gen., Commanding.

G.O. 1, JAN. 9, 1904, DEPT. COLUMBIA.

To enable him to comply with G.O. No. 65, W.D., series 1903, Capt. David DuB. Gaillard, General Staff, is relieved from duty in this department.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:
R. K. EVANS, Major, A.G.

G.O. 23, DEC. 30, 1903, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Announces the results of the target firing in the Department for the year 1903.

G.O. 1, JAN. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Col. Charles H. Heyl, I.G., from duty as inspector general of this department, to enable him to comply with G.O. 65, W.D., Dec. 22, 1903, and Col. Oswald H. Ernest, C.E., is relieved from duty as engineer officer of this department.

G.O. 2, JAN. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Having been assigned to command the Northern Division in G.O. 65, W.D., Dec. 22, 1903, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Lakes.

J. C. BATES, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 3, JAN. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Pursuant to the requirements of G.O. 65, W.D., Dec. 22, 1903, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Lakes.

F. D. GRANT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 4, JAN. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Capt. George C. Burnell, Signal Corps, having reported Jan. 14, 1904, in person, in compliance with par. 3, S. O. 3, c.s., W.D., is assigned to duty as signal officer of the department from that date.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. LIGGETT, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 3, JAN. 12, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Major J. Estcourt Sawyer, Q.M. Dept., is announced as chief quartermaster of the department, relieving Capt. William E. Horton, Q.M. Dept., who has been temporarily in charge of that office.

Capt. William E. Horton, Q.M. Dept., pending instructions from the War Department, is assigned to temporary duty as assistant to the chief quartermaster at Department of Missouri headquarters.

G.O. 4, JAN. 12, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Capt. George W. Moses, paymaster, U.S.A., having arrived at Kansas City, Mo., and reported, is assigned to duty and station in that city.

G.O. 5, Jan. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

I. In compliance with the directions of the President contained in G.O. No. 65, series of 1903, War Department, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

II. First Lieut. George Williams, 8th Cav. and 2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., are announced as aides-de-camp.

C. C. CARR, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 6, Jan. 15, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

I. First Lieut. George Williams, 8th Cav., Aide-de-camp, is announced as Ordnance officer of the Department, relieving Major Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., Adjutant General.

II. Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav., Aide-de-camp, is announced as Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the Department, relieving Major Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., Adjutant General.

By command of Brigadier General Carr:

C. R. NOYES, Major, 9th Infantry, A.G.

G.O. 2, JAN. 13, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

In compliance with G.O. 65, series of 1903, W.D., the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this department.

F. D. GRANT, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 3, JAN. 13, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Under provisions of paragraph 213, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Texas.

M. B. HUGHES, Col., 1st Cav.

G.O. 39, NOV. 25, 1903, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

The 2d Infantry upon arrival in this department will take station as follows, relieving the 28th Infantry: One company under a discreet officer at Misamis, Mindanao, relieving detachment of the 14th Cavalry at that station; the headquarters, band, remaining companies, with all impedimenta, to take station at Camp Marahui, Mindanao.

G.O. 40, NOV. 27, 1903, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Lieut. Col. Henry P. McCain, A.A.G., General Staff Corps, is announced as Chief of Staff, Department of Mindanao, from Nov. 6, 1903.

G.O. 41, NOV. 30, 1903, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Owing to the exigencies of field service, which prevented Department Infantry Competition at Marahui, Mindanao, the same will be held under the provisions of G.O. 32, c.s., these headquarters, at Malabang, Mindanao, commencing Dec. 7, 1903.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDW. DAVIS, Major of Artillery, A.G.

G.O. 42, DEC. 1, 1903, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

So much of par. 1, G.O. 39, c.s., these headquarters, as directs one company of the 2d Infantry to proceed to Misamis, Mindanao, for station is revoked. The entire regiment will take station at Marahui.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDW. DAVIS, Major of Artillery, A.G.

G.O. 4, JAN. 16, 1904, DEPT. OF EAST.

The following are announced as having qualified as expert riflemen and sharpshooters in this department for the year 1903.

Expert riflemen: Capt. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf.; Capt. A. P. Buffington, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. C. Mumma, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. W. Gordon, 2d Cav.; Ord. Sergt. W. M. Puckett, O.D.; 1st Sergt. Dominick O'Donnell, Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers; 1st Sergt. William Holland, Co. K, 8th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. Charles C. Leabach, F, 9th Inf.; Sergts. James J. Gibney, M, 3d Battalion Engineers; S. F. Whipples, C, 9th Inf.; George Flock, K, 2d Cav.; Hardin Rice, G, 2d Cav.; Corpl. George E. Gottwald, E, 9th Inf.; Corpl. Franklin Martin, F, 2d Cav.; Private Samuel Feland, F, 2d Cav.

Sharpshooters: Capt. L. S. Upton, 1st Inf.; Capt. J. P. Wade, 3d Cav.; Capt. H. G. Trout, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. R. Smith, 9th Inf.; W. K. Naylor, 9th Inf.; J. W. Moore, 2d Cav.; W. F. Martin, 2d Cav.; G. P. Tyner, 2d Cav.; R. D. Carter, 16th Inf.; E. J. Bracken, 8th Inf.; 3d Lieut. K. S. Snow, 9th Inf.; R. L. Meador, 9th Inf.; J. F. Faulstich, 2d Cav.; F. McEnhill, 2d Cav.; W. L. Guthrie, 2d Battalion Engineers.

First Sergts. P. Moylan, H, 2d Cav.; A. Gustafson, B, 2d Cav.; P. L. Patten, L, 16th Inf.; P. Kiedinger, A, 16th Inf.; J. D. Gailman, M, 9th Inf.; R. Rehmann, K, 8th Inf.; Sergt. A. Wilkie, M, 1st Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. W. C. Hendrix, K, 1st Inf.; Sergts. S. K. Hayt, A, 9th Inf.; M. O'Brien, F, 9th Inf.; P. H. Hall, H, 9th Inf.; Q.M. Sergt. W. Carragher, E, 2d Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. J. Walker, D, 9th Inf.; Sergts. M. J. Collins, 2d Cav.; R. Renwick, 2d Cav.; W. H. Pickett, 2d Cav.; P. Armstrong, H, 2d Cav.; E. A. Strachan, H, 2d Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. F. C. Olsen, H, 2d Cav.; Sergts. J. Mulligan, K, 2d Cav.; H. C. Cottrill, A, 2d Cav.; C. A. Elwood, D, 2d Cav.; C. Irvin, L, 8th Inf.; Corpl. N. Van Goodst, E, 2d Cav.; L. E. Swain, E, 2d Cav.; D. A. Mulvey, E, 2d Cav.; R. Mueller, E, 2d Cav.; E. Richard, H, 2d Cav.; C. A. Marr, I, 16th Inf.; P. N. Garrett, F, 8th Inf.; R. C. McKane, H, 2d Cav.; Musician M. Anderson, M, 9th Inf.; Cook J. Kelly, H, 2d Cav.; Blacksmith F. E. Peaslack, A, 2d Cav.; Private "To be dishonorably discharged, and to forfeit \$30 of his pay now due or to become due." The sentence was approved. (Jan. 13, D.E.)

Sergt. 1st Class Max Warner, now at Zamboanga, to

of the post authorities in diverting the barge authorized and purchased for the purpose of carrying freight, to use as a landing stage, and whether or not the United States has suffered loss by such action. (Jan. 21, D.E.)

vates J. Urquhart, M. 1st Inf., L. J. Stunner, D. 9th Inf., A. Downer, D. 9th Inf., G. H. Cristesser, D. 9th Inf., M. Robbins, B. 16th Inf., C. M. McClain, C. 16th Inf., J. Collins, B. 16th Inf.

G.O. 5, JAN. 20, 1904, DEPT. OF EAST.

Under the provisions of G.O. 36, A.G.O., 1902, relative to honorable mention of gallant or specially meritorious acts, and in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 19, 1904, the following is published:

"Maloney, John S., private, Co. F. 1st U.S. Inf.: For gallant and heroic conduct in saving the life of an ex-soldier at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1900, by jumping off the dock with his clothes on and rescuing the man from drowning, when private, Battery B, 5th U.S. Artillery."

By command of Major General Corbin:
C. G. STARR, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The retirement from active service Jan. 30, 1904, of Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

The retirement from active service, Jan. 30, 1904, of Major Gen. William A. Kobbé, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major William T. Wood, inspector general, is relieved from duty in this Department to take effect Jan. 8. (Jan. 7, D. Cal.)

Major George H. G. Gale, I.G., is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands and will proceed at once to St. Louis, Missouri. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Elmore F. Taggart, Q.M., from temporary duty as assistant to the general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, and will report to that officer for assignment to duty as Q.M., and acting commissary of the transport Sherman to relieve Capt. Robert L. Brown, Q.M., of those duties. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Capt. Winthrop S. Wood, Q.M., will report in person to Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, president of the examining board to meet at New York City, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., will report in person to Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, president of the examining board at the War Department, Washington, for examination for promotion. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter J. McGee, now at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Harrison, Mont., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Richard Barthelmess. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Edward E. Dravo, Chief Commissary of the Department, will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., on Jan. 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1904, to witness a test which is to be made of certain articles of rations designed for use in the field. (Jan. 18, D.E.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following named officers will report to Major William H. Arthur, surg., president of the examining board convened at the Army Medical Museum Building, on March 14, 1904, for examination for promotion: Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., asst. surgeon; Frederick P. Reynolds, asst. surg.; Robert S. Woodson, asst. surg.; Harry M. Hallock, asst. surg.; George J. Newgard, asst. surg.; Paul F. Straub, Alexander N. Stark, Charles Lynch and John S. Kulp, assistant surgeons, U.S.A. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Contract Surgeon Verdo B. Gregory, now at Janesville, Wis., will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Contract Surgeon Frederick H. Mills, now at South Dayton, Cattaraugus County, N.Y., will proceed to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands for duty. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 103, Dec. 15, 1903, W.D., relating to Contract Examining and Supervising Dental Surgeons Robert T. Oliver and John H. Hess, is revoked. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Major A. W. Shockey, asst. surg., is assigned to temporary duty at the Presidio of San Francisco until Feb. 1, when he will stand relieved and proceed to Manila on the transport sailing on that date. (Jan. 4, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgeon Victor E. Watkins will report to the commanding officer, Fort Miley, California, for temporary duty at that post, relieving Contract Surgeon G. Parker Dillon, U.S.A., who will return to duty at the General Hospital, Presidio. (Jan. 4, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgeon J. Samuel White from duty at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., to Fort Snelling, Minn. (Jan. 6, D.D.)

Contract Surgeon Oscar W. Woods, now at Fort Wright, Wash., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash. for temporary duty. (Jan. 6, D. Cal.)

Contract Surgeon W. E. Sabine will, upon being relieved by Contract Surgeon Oscar W. Woods, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail on the transport leaving Feb. 1. (Jan. 6, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Clarence H. Connor, asst. surg., from further duty at Camp Marahui, Mindanao, to duty at Jolo, Jolo Island; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Carswell, asst. surg., now at Zamboanga, will proceed to Camp Marahui, Mindanao, for station and duty. (Nov. 27, D. Mindanao.)

Par. 20, S.O. 46, Oct. 8, 1903, and par. 13, S.O. 114, Dec. 23, 1903, W.D., relating to Capt. Henry R. Stiles, asst. surg., and so much of par. 12, S.O. 110, Dec. 23, 1903, W.D., as relates to that officer, are revoked. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Fred S. Macy, now on leave at Somerville, will proceed to Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., for duty. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Robert S. Woodson, asst. surg. (Jan. 14, D.T.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Feb. 1, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. William T. Baird. (Jan. 14, D.T.)

First Lieut. William P. Woodall, asst. surg., from temporary duty at Zamboanga, Mindanao, to Camp Vicars, Mindanao for duty. (Nov. 27, D. Mindanao.)

Sergeant First Class Walter L. Phares, now at Zamboanga, will proceed to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergeant First Class Andrew B. Cresap. (Nov. 28, D. Mindanao.)

Sergeant First Class Patrick Haughey, H.C., Fort McDowell, will be sent to Manila on transport sailing from San Francisco Feb. 1, 1904. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Sergeant First Class Gustav Knepp, H.C., now on temporary duty at Ord Barracks, Monterey, will proceed to Fort McDowell for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Sergeant Walter S. Baker, H.C., will be sent to Manila. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Serg. First Class Lyell R. Stewart, H.C. to Fort Duchesne, Utah. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Sergt. Louis J. Harrison, H.C., Fort McDowell, is transferred to Fort Riley, Kan. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Gordon W. Morgan, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. at Washington Barracks, D.C., and found guilty of drunkenness on duty, and of larceny, was

Camp Marahui, for duty. Sergt. 1st Class Ephraim Stevenson, now at Zamboanga to Davao, Mindanao, relieving Sergt. 1st Class John Nan Kervis. (Nov. 23, D. Mindanao.)

Sergt. James F. Griffin, H.C., Fort Riley, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., for transportation to Manila on the first available transport. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Henry C. Krause, H.C., having been tried by a G.C.M. convened at Fort Bayard, N.M., and found guilty of drunkenness on duty was sentenced, "To forfeit to the United States \$25 per month of his pay for a period of three months." The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved. (Jan. 11, D. Colo.)

The leave granted Contract Dental Surg. H. G. Voorhies, Plattsburg Barracks, is extended ten days. (Jan. 21, D.E.)

Sergt. Alfred C. Loeb, H.C., now at Washington, D.C., having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough will report to the C.O., Washington Barracks, for duty. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for nine days is granted Major John C. Muhlenberg, paymaster, chief paymaster. (Jan. 7, D.M.)

Major Jerome A. Watrous, paymaster, from temporary duty at Kansas City, to Omaha, Neb., for duty. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William H. Comegys, deputy paymaster general, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to San Francisco, for assignment as chief paymaster, Department of California, upon the retirement from the active service of Col. Frank M. Cox, assistant paymaster general. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Guy Carleton, paymaster, now on duty in the Department of Texas, will report to the commanding general thereof for duty as chief paymaster, relieving Capt. Otto Becker, paymaster, who will continue on duty in that department. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. Curtis W. Ottwell, C.E., having reported his arrival at San Francisco will proceed to and take station at Portland, Me., for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. William H. Tschappat, O.D., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on business pertaining to the inspection and proof of ordnance material in process of manufacture. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Eugene O. Fechet, Signal Corps. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Richard O. Rickard and 1st Lieut. Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, now stationed at Fort Gibbon and Fort St. Michael, Alaska, respectively, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, by the first available boat after the opening of navigation, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion. If it is possible for Lieutenant Rickard to report earlier via White Pass route than by Norton Sound he is directed to do so. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

First Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, Signal Corps, having reported his assignment in charge of the Telegraph Division of the Signal Office, relieving Capt. Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, and as officer in charge of the Examining Division of the Signal Office, is announced. (Jan. 2, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Officers of the Signal Corps will be convened as soon after Jan. 13, 1904, as practicable to consider types of articles for a standard equipment for the Signal Corps. Lieut. Col. James Allen, Major George P. Scriven, Capt. Edgar Russell, Capt. Daniel J. Carr, 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Brees. (Jan. 2, Sig. Corps.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. A. M. Graham, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 11, D.T.)

The leave granted Capt. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Major Edwin P. Andrus, 3d Cav., is assigned to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., for station. (Jan. 5, D.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

The leave granted Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav., is extended seven days. (Jan. 11, D.M.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Capt. Lucius R. Holbrook, commissary, 5th Cav., will proceed from Fort Logan to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (Jan. 20, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Ebert G. English, 5th Cav., now in Philadelphia, Pa., will join his troop. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about Jan. 19, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis F. Kilbourne, 8th Cav., Fort Sill. (Jan. 11, D.M.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 9th Cav., will proceed from San Francisco to General Hospital, Fort Bayard, for treatment. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, jr., 10th Cav., having been appointed aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., commanding the Department, will proceed from Fort Robinson, Neb., to Omaha, for duty. (Jan. 8, D.M.)

Capt. Eugene P. Jervey, jr., 10th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, 9th Cav., aides-de-camp to Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, commanding the Department, will proceed to Oklahoma City, O.T., for station, upon the departure of Major General Sumner for that point. (Jan. 11, D.M.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

First Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav., now at San Francisco, will join his troop at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George T. Bowman, 15th Cav. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. James A. Ruggles, A.C., is transferred from the 38th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Manila, for assignment to staff duty. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, A.C., by the C.O., Fort Strong, Mass., on Dec. 21, 1903, is changed to sick leave. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. John P. Story, A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieut. Arthur F. Cassels, Harry P. Wilbur, Harry L. James, Elijah B. Martindale, jr., Henry C. Evans, jr., John W. Kilbreth, jr.; 2d Lieuts. Frederick B. Hennessy, Fred L. Perry, Laurin L. Lawson, William K. Moore, and William J. Whitthorne, jr. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

A board of survey, to consist of Capt. W. C. Rafferty and R. H. McMaster, and 1st Lieut. T. W. Hollyday, A.C., is appointed at Fort Mansfield, R.I., to investigate certain matters connected with a towing barge now in use at that post, and report as to the necessity for an additional barge; also as to the propriety of the action

Leave for seven days, to take effect about Jan. 29, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. C. B. Ross, A.C. (Jan. 15, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

First Lieut. L. P. Butler, 2d Inf., will proceed to the Plum Creek Forest Reserve, Colo., for the purpose of examining available sites suitable for a target range. (Jan. 8, D. Colo.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted Capt. William K. Jones, 6th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (Jan. 8, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edwin J. Nowlen, 11th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. WARD.

The leave granted Capt. John McE. Palmer, 15th Inf., is extended seven days. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Frank M. Savage, Q.M., 15th Inf., will assume charge of construction work at Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., relieving Major Edward H. Plummer, 3d Inf., of that duty. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Lieut. Col. Alfred Reynolds, 20th Inf., is detailed as an acting inspector general, and will report to the commanding general, Philippine Division, for duty. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL.

Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., will retain command of Fort Snelling, Minn., with station at that post, proceeding to St. Paul, Minn., for the transaction of public business, and returning to Fort Snelling, Minn., daily. (Jan. 22, D.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Second Lieut. C. A. Eustaphie, 23d Inf., now at Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty, will proceed to Manila, P.I., First Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Nov. 20, D. Mindanao.)

Second Lieut. J. A. Moss, 23d Inf., will proceed to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty. (Nov. 27, D. Mindanao.)

Co. F, 23d Inf., now at Tukuran, Mindanao, will be relieved on or about Dec. 1, 1904, and will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for station. (Nov. 28, D. Mindanao.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

The leave granted Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, 25th Inf., is extended one month. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

First Lieut. Frederick P. Rifenberick, jr., 29th Inf., now at Cincinnati, Ohio, awaiting action on his application for an extension of sick leave, will report in person at Fort Thomas, Ky., for such duty as he may be able to perform. (Jan. 15, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. John J. O'Connell, 30th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (Jan. 8, D.M.)

The following transfers are made in the 30th Infantry: First Lieut. Edward R. Stone, from Co. L to A; 1st Lieut. Lindsay P. Rucker, from Co. A to L. (Jan. 16, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Dority, Philippine Scouts, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (Jan. 8, D. Cal.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Frederick H. E. Ebstein, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Henry D. L. Waite, retired, is relieved from duty at the University of California, Berkeley, California, to take effect July 31, 1904. Lieutenant Waite upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of California, Berkeley, to take effect Aug. 1, 1904. (Jan. 18, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Color Sergt. George Driscoll, 34th Inf.; Sergt. William Swain, 34th Co., C.A. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Capt. John L. Barbour, retired, is at his own request relieved from duty at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, to take effect Feb. 1, 1904. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the War Department, Washington, D.C., for the examination of officers of the Quartermaster's Department for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, deputy Q.M. general; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major Oscar F. Long, Q.M.; Major Isaac W. Littell, Q.M.; 1st Lieut. William H. Brooks, asst. surg. (Jan. 4, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail: Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, asst. Q.M.G.; Major Matthias W. Day, 15th Cav.; Major Gonzalez S. Bingham, Q.M.; Capt. Champe C. McCulloch, jr., asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg. (Jan. 14, W.D.)

Boards of officers constituted as hereinafter set forth are appointed to meet Feb. 2, 1904, at the respective stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates from civil life for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army as may be authorized to appear before them: At Fort Monroe, Va.: Major Albert S. Cummins, A.C.; Major Ogden Rafferty, surg.; Capt. Clint C. Hearn, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, A.C.; Contract Surg. Charles H. Stearns, At Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Major Charles F. Mason, surg.; Major Lotus Niles, A.C.; Capt. Thomas S. Bratton, asst. surg.; Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 20th Inf.; Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf. (Jan. 19, W.D.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., the 18th of January, 1904, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. James Murrell, Troop H, 10th Cav., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Major Robert D. Read, jr., 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Daniel D. Tompkins, 10th Cav., quartermaster. (Jan. 11, D. Colo.)

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 13. Detail: Lieut. Col. Robert R. Loughborough, 6th Inf.; Major Smith S. Leach, C.E.; Capt. Clement A. F. Flagger, C.E.; Tyree R. Rivers, 4th Cav.; George W. Van Deusen, A.C.; Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf.; William K. Jones, 6th Inf.; Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav.; Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav.; Herbert Deakyn, C.E.; Frank C. Bolles, 6th Inf.; Edgar T. Collins, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry F. Dalton, 6th Inf.; Capt. Hermann C. Schumm, A.C., judge advocate. (Jan. 7, D.M.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., Jan. 12. Detail: Col. George S. Grimes, A.C.; Major Leverett H. Walker, A.C.; Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, jr., 19th Inf.; Capt. Harry L. Hawthorne, A.C.; Capt. John Howard, 19th Inf.; Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, A.C.; Capt. Edward S. Walton, 19th Inf.; Capt. Morrell M. Mills, A.C.; 1st Lieut. James M. Graham, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Theophilus B. Steele, A.C., judge advocate. (Jan. 4, D. Colo.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANT.

Master Electrician Samuel R. Kimble, Fort Totten, N. Y., will proceed to Fort DuPont, Del., for duty.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1904.

NAVY GENERAL STAFF.Because of the impression that has gained ground
both at the Capitol and among the bureau chiefs of the
Navy Department that the Navy Department is definite-
ly committed to a certain specified plan for the creation
of a Navy General Staff, the statement is authorized
that the President, the Secretary of the Navy and the
Chief of the Bureau of Navigation have refused abso-
lutely to endorse or approve any fixed General Staff
scheme that has been proposed.To learn the President's position it is necessary only
to refer to his message, where he announces in a posi-
tive way his belief in the General Staff idea. Secretary
Moody has not gone this far. Various interpreta-
tions have been put upon that part of his annual report
in which he deals with the subject of the General Staff.
But it can be said regarding the Secretary's attitude
that he has not recommended to Congress the establish-
ment of a General Staff, although he has declared that
the present system of organization is lacking in certain
very important features, for example, a competent and
qualified military advisor for the Secretary, whose point
of view will be that of the Service as a whole and not
that of a bureau chief. The Secretary believes that the
General Staff idea to which he has given the most care-
ful consideration is the recognition of certain funda-
mental principles which promise relief for the present
lack of organization in the Department. The Secretary
and the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation are both
agreed on these general principles. But to say that the
Secretary has recommended this or that General Staff
scheme misrepresents his attitude and interferes with
the attainment of the very object for which he is work-
ing: the solution of this difficult problem of naval or-
ganization in a way that will be acceptable alike to
the Congress and to the Administration, and serviceable
to the bureau chiefs and to the line.Secretary Moody has no idea in any event of pre-
senting a scheme for a General Staff to Congress until
he has first submitted it to the various bureaus for their
own consideration and comment. The statement is em-
phatically made that the Department declines to be held
responsible for any General Staff project that has yet
been formulated. It is moreover learned that the whole
object of presenting these various schemes is to arrive
at a practical plan which will more nearly embody the
views of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Ad-
miral Taylor has studied the subject profoundly,
and his advice is more likely to be taken by the
President and the Secretary than that of any
other naval officer. Nor has the Chief of the Bureau
of Navigation committed himself to any definite scheme.
He, too, is working along general lines, and dealing with
fundamental principles in the effort to sow the seeds
of a General Staff discussion that will perhaps next
year, or even later, come to fruition in a staff scheme
especially adapted to meet the needs of the American
Navy and not a worked-over German general staff
scheme that will satisfy only those who fail to dis-
tinguish the immeasurable distance between the needs
of the two navies. If Congress goes no farther than to
appoint a commission to continue the study of General
Staff legislation the Secretary and the Chief of the
Bureau of Navigation will feel that much has been ac-
complished toward the creation of a General Staff.In a paper read before the Army and Navy Club, New
York, last Wednesday evening, Admiral Taylor pre-
sented his views on the General Staff which were in the
line of the statement here made. The Admiral had a
deeply interested audience of between one hundred and
fifty and two hundred, including many persons dis-
tinguished in the military and naval services and in
civil life. He did not undertake to argue the question,
but set forth plainly present conditions and the improve-
ment which the advocates of the staff project believe will
result from the recognition of the principle of centraliz-
ing authority in some body of experienced officers de-
voting their entire attention to the promotion of the
general interests of the Navy and making a thorough
study of the various problems coming before the Depart-
ment, so as to be prepared to advise the Secretary as to
their proper solution. The time of the bureau chiefs is
so occupied with detail that they are unable to give at-
tention to anything beyond the routine of their daily
work, and cannot keep up with that. It is proposed to
limit them to this and to impose upon the General Staff
the responsibility of so co-ordinating their work as to se-
cure harmony of action and an increase of efficiency, es-
pecially in time of war.A negative argument in favor of the project of a General
Staff is found in the weakness of the argument
against it. Captain Charles H. Davis, the brother-in-
law of Senator Lodge, raises the point of unconstitu-
tionality, holding that there is no power to limit the dis-
cretion of the Secretary and thus that of the President.
So far as we can learn, no one has any intention of
doing this. The President has his cabinet, to whose ad-
vice in matters concerning their several departments he

generally defers; but he is not obliged to do so and the existence of cabinet officers does not, and cannot, limit his freedom of action though it may give it intelligent direction. The relation of a General Staff to the Secretary will be much the same and we cannot see how they can restrict his authority, further than his intelligent appreciation of the value of their suggestions may restrict it. A General Staff being a continuing body should be able to establish and maintain a policy for the Navy which would relieve it from the conflict of opinions, making it the victim of one policy to-day and another to-morrow.

And then there is the personal argument. We are told that Admiral Taylor favors the General Staff because he hopes to be made a vice-admiral and to secure the same honor for his brother-in-law. It is easy to make such a suggestion, much harder to prove the fact. There is no good reason to believe that Admiral Taylor is influenced in any measure by any purpose other than that which he plainly avows and that is to increase the efficiency of the service to which he has devoted his life and to leave to it, at the not distant period when he must retire from active duty, the legacy of reform which shall make life easier for those that follow him. Were it otherwise the prospect of promotion is too uncertain to influence the present action of a man of the Admiral's sound common sense, were he less disinterested than we believe him to be.

As to the appointment of Rear Admiral Evans as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and then as vice-admiral, which the gossips have on their program, the prospect is still more illusive. Much to the regret of the Admiral's friends they learn that his condition of health does not admit of his assuming more exacting duties, were the opportunity to do so offered to him. What is on the program, as we understand it, is the appointment of Admiral Taylor to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, and the assignment of Admiral Evans to the Lighthouse Board during the continuance of his active duty. There has never been any thought of assigning him to the Bureau of Navigation for which he is temperamentally unfitted, notwithstanding his admirable qualities as an officer. We would advise those, with whom such stories as these originate, to rid themselves of their nightmare on the subject of the control of the Navy by the Taylor family, and consider the staff question wholly upon its merits.

At the request of the General Board of the Navy a tentative plan for the establishment of a General Staff was sent to the War College and after being carefully studied comments upon its various features were returned to the Department, some of them of a critical nature. A number of radical changes were suggested. The opinions of more officers in the Services are being asked regarding the scheme, the Secretary desiring a free expression of adverse opinion, as well as favorable comment. Should a General Staff scheme be authorized by Congress before Secretary Moody leaves the Department, the members of the Senate and House Naval Committees desire that the plan shall be one formulated by the Secretary, so as to prevent a too serious curtailment of his prerogatives and authority, which it is desired to strengthen rather than weaken.

ARMY PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

This has been a week of promotion and retirement of general officers of the Army, incident to the retirement on Jan. 9 of Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young. Major General William A. Kobbé and Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai were placed on the retired list on Jan. 20. Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger and Brig. Gen. Harry L. Haskell were retired on Jan. 21; Major Gen. Alfred E. Bates and Brig. Gens. F. H. Hathaway and Frank M. Cox on Jan. 22. The same day Brig. Gen. Francis S. Dodge assumed the duties of Paymaster General of the Army. On Jan. 23 Major Gen. Wallace F. Randolph was retired and Gen. George L. Gillespie was promoted to be a major general and first assistant to the Chief of Staff. Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie succeeds him as Chief of Engineers of the Army, and Brig. Gen. John P. Story succeeds General Randolph as Chief of Artillery. The other promotions and retirements which we have announced will occur from day to day next week. The following are the promotions which will be made incident upon the Army appointments and retirements:

Pay Department—Lieut. Col. Charles H. Whipple to be colonel; Majors J. C. Muhlenberg and George R. Smith to be lieutenant colonels; Capt. William G. Gambrill and T. D. Keleher, to be majors.

Quartermaster's Department—Lieut. Col. George E. Pond to be colonel; Majors W. W. Robinson and H. C. Martin to be lieutenant colonels; Capt. W. S. Wood and C. B. Baker to be majors.

Corps of Engineers—Lieut. Col. C. W. Raymond to be colonel, Majors C. F. Powell and J. G. D. Knight to be lieutenant colonels, Capt. J. C. Sanford and H. N. Chittenden to be majors, 1st Lieut. E. H. Schulz and Harry Burgess to be captains, 2d Lieut. W. G. Caples and Henry C. Jewett to be 1st lieutenants.

Ordnance Department—Lieut. Col. John E. Greer and John Pitman to be colonels, Majors Daniel M. Taylor and David A. Lyle to be lieutenant colonels, Capt. J. W. Benét and W. W. Gibson to be majors and 1st Lieut. E. P. O'Hern and E. D. Bricker to be captains.

Artillery Corps—Col. J. P. Story to be brigadier general, Lieut. Col. Frank Thorp and L. V. Casiarec to be

colonels, Majors O. E. Wood and E. Davis to be lieutenant colonels, Capt. David Price to be major, 1st Lieut. H. L. James to be captain, 2d Lieut. D. Y. Beckham to be 1st lieutenant. (The detailed place of Major Davis will not be filled.)

Infantry—Lieut. Col. G. A. Cornish, C. A. Williams, M. P. Maus and F. A. Smith to be colonels, Majors W. Paulding, L. W. Cooke, A. C. Sharpe and G. H. Roach to be lieutenant colonels; as the detailed place of Sharpe is not to be filled, only three captains will be promoted—D. L. Howell, J. Stafford and J. A. Dapray.

It will be observed that the advanced retirements noted above have brought deserved promotions in the active service for a considerable number of the most capable officers of the Army. The advancement of General Gillespie to Major General is especially gratifying and is to be regretted only because it deprives the Engineer Corps of one of the ablest and most efficient officers ever placed at its head. Personally and professionally General Gillespie represents the highest type of American military officer and his gallant and meritorious conduct in the Civil War won three brevets and distinguished him as a soldier of the finest qualities. His successor as Chief of Engineers, Brig. Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, is also an engineer officer of splendid attainments and was promoted for gallant and meritorious service in the Civil War. Brig. Gen. John P. Story, the new Chief of Artillery, is an officer of thorough training and long experience whose work as Commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe has shown him to be a master of his profession. The new Paymaster General of the Army, Brig. Gen. Francis S. Dodge, is a gentleman whose training, experience and rare executive ability qualify him in an extraordinary degree for the vast responsibilities of the post to which he has been assigned. General Dodge has done a full share of the fighting and was as ready in the field as he will be in the quieter atmosphere of the executive administration, having received one brevet for gallant services in the action against the Indians in Colorado in 1879 and the medal of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Indians in the same State and year while marching to the relief of the ill-fated command of Major Thornburgh. No less gratifying is the promotion of Brigadier Generals Kobbé, Sanger, Bates and Randolph to the rank of major general before their retirement. With the exception of General Bates, who was at the Military Academy from 1861 to 1865, all are heroes of the Civil War. All have been recently noticed in articles in calling attention to their previous promotion. Kobbé and Sanger have done yeoman service in the Philippines; Bates has ably administered the affairs of the Pay Department, and Randolph, as the first Chief of Artillery, has given further proof of the energy, good sense and professional zeal for which he is noted.

Of those promoted to brigadier general before retirement all have Civil War records. Haskell, Allen and Taylor entered the Army by way of the Volunteers. Butler is a gentleman of the noblest character and an ordnance expert of the finest attainments. Since the Civil War, in which he was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service at Chickamauga, he has identified himself with some of the most important constructive work of the Ordnance Department of the Army. General Mordecai has also performed valuable work in the Ordnance Department as well as in the Civil War, in which he was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service at Fort Wagner. General Hathaway received brevets for gallant and meritorious service at Fair Oaks and Newmarket. General Cox was brevetted for faithful and meritorious services during the Civil War; General Kline was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service at Shiloh and in the Atlanta campaign; General Dougherty received a brevet for gallant and meritorious service at Vicksburg; General Allen was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service at Fort Gaines and during the campaign against Mobile, while both General McCaskey and General True served through the Civil War with uniform alertness and courage.

The fact that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs has temporarily held up the confirmation of the nomination of Col. Albert L. Mills to be a brigadier general does not mean that there is any opposition to the appointment on personal grounds. The members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs decided to take this action as a warning to the War Department that the practice of jumping junior officers to general rank over many seniors is not regarded with favor by the committee. Colonel Mills will be confirmed, but there is no question that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will in the future take means to prevent the so-called "jumping" practice. In connection with the nomination of Colonel Mills and the fact that his confirmation has been held up by the committee, the following statement, which has been presented to the proper authorities, should be considered:

"The only ground advanced for opposition to Colonel Mills's confirmation as a brigadier general, for which he has been nominated by the President, is based on the statement that it will pass him over many officers who are now his seniors. This is a fact, but fairness requires a consideration of the reasons for it in part. His low regimental rank (29 on the list of Cavalry captains) is due to the inequalities of past promotion and it is not

a fair measure of his experience and length of service. If confirmed, many of the officers he goes over have already passed over him. An examination of the last Army List shows that of the more than twenty-four years Colonel Mills has been an officer, he served nineteen years, four months and ten days as a lieutenant, and that during this service, through no lack of merit on his part, but due entirely to the injustice of the old system of regimental promotion, at least 250 officers in his own and other arms of the Service who were originally his juniors, passed over him. In consequence of that and of that alone, he is to-day the lowest ranking officer of his date in the Regular Service.

"In the Cavalry arm, to which he belongs, twenty-six of his juniors in service (all younger men) are his seniors and will be found in the list of majors and captains above him. They effectually shut him out from due promotion in that arm. In the Infantry arm his classmates and juniors will be found in the list of lieutenant colonels and majors and senior captains. In the Artillery arm, while the disparity is not so striking, all officers of that arm of his date stand relatively much higher than he. In the Engineers his classmates and a number of his juniors are majors, and many officers of much less service are his seniors. In the permanent officers of the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's and Judge Advocate General's Departments, one colonel and two lieutenant colonels have less service. In the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay and Ordnance Departments officers of his date and later are all his seniors and a majority are majors. Of the general officers of the line of the Army, Bell, Bliss and Barry served with Colonel Mills as cadets, but all graduated in advance of him. Colonel Mills has held the rank and successfully exercised the command of a colonel for more than five years. His responsibilities and difficulties as superintendent of the Military Academy have been far greater than those falling to any colonel in the Army." General Bliss was graduated in 1875, General Bell in 1878, General Barry in 1877 and General Mills in 1879.

The New York Evening Post says: "Mr. Roosevelt never does anything by halves, but it is hard to believe the despatches which declare he favors a service pension for Civil War veterans. In all the pension debauch, no President, we believe, has ever gone so far as that. To convert the reckless lavishness of our pension laws into a universal rule has been too evident an indecency for a President to countenance. Hence we must decline to believe that Mr. Roosevelt has cast dignity to the winds, and will give his moral support to a bill providing an annuity of \$12 a month to all veterans of ninety days' service who suffered no disability through their brief soldiering. The bill would grant the same pensions to widows of such soldiers, where the marriage took place before Jan. 27, 1890. That the Grand Army of the Republic should endorse such a bill is a sign of its complete demoralization. A President could not take it up without notifying the people that he was willing to be something less than a President now, in order that he might be President again." We have consistently opposed the principle of a service pension, in spite of the fact that the bill referred to would, if it became a law, put a modest twelve dollars a month into the pockets of the editor of this paper. At the same time we insist that those who favor the service pension should be treated with fairness, if not with courtesy. There is nothing unprecedented in the action of President Roosevelt. President Cleveland went even further when he signed a bill allowing a pension to every man who enlisted for the unjust War with Mexico, even though he never got nearer to Mexico than the recruiting rendezvous. A pension was granted for service of sixty days in the War of 1812 and for thirty days' service in Indian wars. It may be too soon to grant a service pension for the War of the Rebellion, but to do so would be in accordance with the policy in such cases established by the action of Democratic Congresses, and Democratic Presidents, as well as by that of their political opponents. Abuse is not argument, and considering the precedents some better reason than economy must be urged against a service pension. It is not this particular bill, but the principle of service pensions that we object to.

Fraudulent enlistment in the Marine Corps is to be stopped by drastic measures. The Navy Department has had considerable trouble recently regarding the enlistment of men in the Marine Corps who claim that they were under age when they enlisted. By a recent decision of the civil courts a man who is under seventeen when he enlisted cannot be held by the Service. Announcement of this decision has resulted in a large number of applications from enlisted men of the Marine Corps to be honorably discharged from the Service on the ground that they were under age when they enlisted. Instructions have been issued that in all such cases the men shall be tried by court-martial and if found guilty of having fraudulently enlisted they shall be punished in accordance with the order of the court. It is expected that this will stop the large number of applications for dismissal on this ground. Officers of the Service believe that many men in the Marine Corps are seizing this opportunity to get out of the corps and that they were really not under age when they enlisted.

NEW ARTICLES OF WAR.

We have received a copy of the Revised Articles of War, which have been adopted tentatively by the board on the subject of revision. Sec. Rev. Stat. 1342 is to read thus: "The armies of the United States shall, at all times and in all places, be governed by the following articles, which for all purposes may be cited as the Articles of War." The words italicized are introduced to emphasize the fact that the articles are extra-territorial in their application.

Articles 78, 63, 64 are embodied in a new article which gives a more exact enumeration of persons subject to military laws.

Art. 3 is a consolidation of Articles 14, 13, 6 and 5, all relating to false muster. The punishment of disqualification to hold office is omitted as not appropriate to be awarded by a military tribunal, and it is proposed to abolish it in all cases. Art. 3 becomes Art. 4, so altered as to bring out clearly the fact that the enlistment of any person whose enlistment is prohibited by either law, regulations, or orders is a military offense, and to bring under one article all charges for making prohibited enlistments.

Articles 7 and 8 are consolidated into Art. 5 and so altered as to include every officer whose duty it is to make returns to the W.D. Art. 9 becomes Art. 6 and is extended to include soldiers, as is also Art. 15, which becomes Art. 7. The punishment of the violation of these articles is to be such "as a court-martial may direct." Articles 16 and 17 are consolidated as Art. 8, the phrase "subject to such limitation as may be prescribed by the President by virtue of the power vested in him" being omitted, as this is fully covered elsewhere (Art. 73).

Art. 18, as Art. 9, is broadened so as to include all places where troops are serving and to permit a court to add to the punishment of dismissal. Articles 56 and 25 are changed as follows:

"Art. 10. Any person subject to military law who does violence to any person bringing provisions or other necessities to the camp, garrison, or quarters of the forces of the United States, shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct."

"Art. 11. No officer shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another. And any officer or soldier who offends against the provisions of this article shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

Art. 12 substitutes Articles 26, 27 and 28, extended so as to punish an officer for sending a challenge to a civilian. For Articles 32, 33 and 40 the following is substituted:

"Art. 13. Any officer or soldier who fails to repair at the fixed time to the properly appointed place of duty or goes from the same without proper leave, or absents himself from his organization or quarters or station, without proper leave, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

Art. 19 is retained unchanged as Art. 14. Art. 20 appears thus:

"Art. 15. Any officer or soldier who behaves himself with disrespect toward his superior officer shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

Art. 21, as Art. 16, is changed to require that the disobedience should be willful. Non-com. officers are given additional authority and dignity by the adoption of this new article:

"Art. 17. Any soldier who strikes or assaults, or attempts or threatens to strike or assault, or willfully disobeys the lawful order of a non-commissioned officer while in the execution of his office, or uses threatening or insulting language or behaves in an insubordinate or disrespectful manner toward a non-commissioned officer while in the execution of his office, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

The words "or other command" have been introduced into Art. 22, which becomes Art. 18. Articles 23 and 24 become 19 and 20 without change. Art. 38 is thus changed:

"Art. 21. Any officer who is found drunk on duty shall be dismissed from the Service or be otherwise punished as a court-martial may direct. Any soldier who so offends shall, except as provided in Article 22, suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct."

Art. 39 is changed into Art. 22, limiting the punishment of death to the time of war. Art. 41 is changed as Art. 23, to include soldiers; Art. 42, as Art. 24, has been broadened to include any kind of command, and further broadened by substituting for the words "which he is commanded to defend" the words "which it is his duty to defend." The application of Art. 43 in Art. 25 has been broadened to include any kind of command. "Watchword" is changed to "countersign" in Art. 26, substituted for Art. 44, and the death penalty is limited to war time. Art. 57 appears as follows:

"Art. 27. Any person subject to military law who, in time of war or of active service against a public enemy, forces a safeguard, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may direct."

Sec. 1343, Rev. Stat., appears in Art. 28, amended so as to try soldiers by G.C.M. and civilians by a military commission. The same change is made in Articles 45 and 46, consolidated into Art. 29, to which the words "or other thing" are added. Articles 47 and 49 are retained unchanged, as 30 and 31. Art. 51, as Art. 32, is broadened so as to include all "persons subject to military law," as defined in Art. 2, and also to include knowingly assisting desertion.

Art. 50, as Art. 33, is altered to include enlistments in the militia when in active service and in the Navy and Marine Corps, and the offense is declared to be fraudulent enlistment as well as desertion. Dismissal is substituted for cashiering (obsolete) and the court is given a discretion to impose a milder punishment.

Art. 40, substituted for 65, alters the language so as to make confinement incident to arrest and to admit of some other punishment than dismissal for evading arrest. As Art. 41 the language of Art. 66 is altered to require confinement of soldiers only when they are charged "with serious offenses" and to expressly authorize their being "placed in arrest" for minor offenses. Also to make escape from confinement a breach of arrest punishable under this article instead of under 62.

In Art. 46 the words "or soldier" are added to the text of the old Art. 69. The following is substituted for Art. 45:

"Art. 45. The offense charged against every person taken into military custody, whether by arrest or confinement, shall, without unnecessary delay (subject to the provisions of Art. 37), be investigated by the proper military authority, and proceedings shall be promptly

taken for punishing the offense or for discharging the person from military custody. Any officer whose duty it may be to make such investigation or take such proceedings, who willfully or negligently fails to do so, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

In Art. 47 the following has been added to 62:

"Provided, That no person shall be charged under this article in respect of any offense for which special provision is made in any other article; but the conviction of a person so charged shall not be invalid by reason only of the charge being in contravention of this proviso, unless it appear that injustice has been done by reason of such contravention; but the responsibility of an officer for that contravention shall not be removed by the validity of the conviction."

Sec. 3, Act of July 27, 1892, is changed to exclude fraudulent enlistment, which is made the subject of another article. Articles 54 and 55, as Art. 35, protects a subordinate who destroys property under orders and applies to property as well as to persons. Slight changes are made in Articles 58, 59, 67.

Under the heading of courts-martial the following changes appear. Articles 72 and 73 are consolidated thus: "Art. 50. The commander of an army, of an army corps, of a division or department, may appoint general courts-martial whenever necessary. But when any such commander is the accuser or prosecutor of any person to be tried the court shall be appointed by the next higher commander."

Art. 77, as Art. 52, reads: "Officers of the Regular Army shall not be competent to sit on courts-martial to try the officers or soldiers of Volunteer or militia."

Art. 53 is a substitute for 81 and 82, and is intended to give the commanding officer of a regiment, district, garrison, fort, or other place where troops may be stationed, authority to appoint "garrison" courts-martial, irrespective of the composition of the command, subject to the provisions of the summary court article (Art. 60).

Art. 56, substituted for 80, embodies those portions of the summary-court act not covered by other articles. Art. 83 is changed to the new Art. 57, which increases the punishing power of the garrison court to six months' forfeiture and confinement. Articles 74 and 90 are now "Art. 58. Officers who may appoint a court-martial other than a summary court-martial shall be competent to appoint a judge advocate for the same who shall prosecute in the name of the United States."

Art. 88 is changed into this:

"Art. 59. Members of a court-martial other than a summary court may be challenged by the accused or by the judge advocate, but only for cause stated to the court. The court shall determine the relevancy and validity thereof, and shall not receive a challenge to more than one member at a time. And an accused person shall have the right to object to the constitution of the court or its jurisdiction in the premises; and also to present any legal objection to the charges on which he shall be arraigned. The charges, however, will be deemed sufficient if the charge and specification, taken together, amount to a statement of a military offense either under a specific article or under the general article, sufficiently clear to inform the accused of the military offense for which he is to be tried."

Sec. 1103, Rev. Stat., is embodied, somewhat modified, in Art. 61. Art. 96 appears as follows:

"Art. 74. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, except by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court-martial, and in the cases herein expressly mentioned. All other sentences may be determined by a majority of the votes cast."

Guerillas are omitted from Art. 108, now 81, as properly triable by military commission. The following is a new article:

"Art. 87. Every court-martial, other than the summary court, shall keep a record of its proceedings which shall be authenticated by the signatures of the president and judge advocate, but in the proceedings of garrison and regimental court-martials the evidence, statements, and arguments will not be recorded, unless the order of the convening authority, his successor in command, or superior authority shall so require."

Art. 91 embodies without material change the provisions of the existing summary court act with reference to records. The only change proposed in Art. 117, new 94, is to expressly authorize the members and recorders to be affirmed instead of sworn. In Art. 95, (old 118), right of challenge is recognized. Art. 98 is intended to substitute Articles 125, 126 and 127, and to provide a simple and inexpensive method of administering the effects of deceased officers.

Art. 99 is a new article intended to devolve upon the summary court officer the duty of making prompt investigations, concerning deaths by violence or under suspicious circumstances at garrisoned posts under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Articles 1 and 2 are changed as follows: "Art. 100. Every officer appointed or commissioned in the Army of the United States shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, subscribe to the articles."

"Art. 101. These rules and articles shall be read to every enlisted man at the time or within six days after his enlistment; and they shall be read and published once in every six months to every garrison, regiment, troop or company in the service of the United States, and shall at all times and at all places be duly observed and obeyed by all officers and soldiers in said service."

Slight changes are made in Articles 58, 59, 67, 68, 103, 83 and 85, 92, 83, 97, 107, 112, 113, which appear as Articles 36, 37, 42, 43, 49, 60, 66, 69, 77, 78, 80, 86, 88. Articles 61, 102, 75, 78, 79, 86, 89, 91, 95, 121, 93, 98, 100, 90, 101, 104, 106, 108, 109, 111, 114, 115, 116, 119, 120 are retained without change as Articles 39, 48, 51, 53, 54, 62, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 72, 75, 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 89.

Sec. 1202, R.S. is inserted as Art. 67; Sec. 1, Act March 2, 1901, as Art. 68; Sec. 2, act of July 27, 1892, as Art. 71; act of Sept. 27, 1900 as Art. 73; act March 3, 1877 as Art. 90; act of June 18, 1898, as Art. 46. The following articles are omitted altogether, 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 48, 52, 53, 76, 87. Articles 123 and 124 are to be transferred to the general body of statutes.

The Navy Department, through the Secretary of the Treasury, has asked for an appropriation of \$3,000 for the acquisition of additional land adjoining the naval hospital at Yokohama, Japan. This is in consequence of representations made to the department by the Surgeon General of the Navy, and will probably be granted. The naval hospital at Yokohama is the most important in the East, being employed as a sanitarium for the entire Asiatic fleet.

EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Mr. Hawley, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, a letter from Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., submitting, explaining and recommending a draft of an act to regulate the employment of officers of the Army on the retired list and for other purposes. This bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Proctor on Jan. 19, and in explaining it General Chaffee calls attention to the impairment of the efficiency of the Army which results from the very large number of commissioned officers on the active list who, through the requirements of existing law and the necessities of the Service, are detached from their proper arm or corps. The number of officers who must be detached from their usual duties for strictly military service within the Army is very great, amounting at present to 423, and it requires always the closest attention of superior authority to so limit this number that organizations of troops and the different staff corps will have left with them the necessary officers for efficient command and administration. In spite of the fact that in some instances the War Department has limited the number of details below that authorized, it is evident that when existing and projected plans for military instruction have been fully matured, the number of officers detached as instructors and students at the Service schools and at the War College, will necessitate a large increase in the detached service list. Estimating for this increase it would be safe to place the minimum number of officers necessary to be detached in the near future for service within the Army at 500. For service outside the Army, various laws authorize the detail of officers from the active list, their duties consisting of service with the militia, as Indian agents, constabulary in the Philippines, etc. These include two on duty in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, four at the St. Louis Exposition, one with the Cuban Artillery, one with the militia of the District of Columbia and one as Superintendent of National Parks. Under existing laws the 50 officers from the active list now assigned to duties outside the Army may be increased to more than 200. "In other words," says General Chaffee, "there is a minimum number of officers detached for service both within and without the Army of 482, and an approximate maximum of 700. When to these numbers there is added the large number of officers of necessity temporarily withdrawn from their customary duties, in attendance upon militia encampments under Section 19 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, as members of special boards and for other similar duties, or through sickness or leave of absence, the percentage of absenteeism in the Army is shown to be very great and the difficulty of properly officering organizations of troops and of maintaining their instruction and discipline stands fully revealed."

General Chaffee has no idea that Congress can be induced to remedy the evils thus disclosed by authorizing an increase in the number of officers on the active list, and he therefore proposes, as an alternative, that the retired list be utilized to perform all of the detached service within and without the Army, which does not involve arduous service and which for this reason is presumably within the competency of retired officers to perform. This, he adds, is certainly not an unreasonable requirement, considering the generous provision which the Government makes for its retired officers. He therefore recommends that the present law be so amended as to limit details to duty with educational institutions, with the organized militia, and as Indian agents to retired officers, and that legislative authority be requested for the employment of such officers, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, on recruiting duty, as military attachés and staff duties not involving service with troops; all retired officers so detailed to receive the full pay and allowances of their grade.

VETERANS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL: In the editorial columns of your last issue you make timely and just remarks under the heading, "Fair Play for Retired Officers."

The Alger-Dick bills (coincident), if I recollect correctly, you have not fully quoted; there is a string attached to them which does injustice to those affected i. e., under them an officer who has been fortunate enough to gain two grades since the War with Spain was initiated would be barred from receiving an additional grade on retirement.

There are numerous instances of this status, but a retrospective study of these cases will show that the officers affected have given the best part of their lives serving their country in low and unremunerative grades, with frequent moves, and the studying of the strictest economy in order to meet the demands of their domestic ties. There are many of these who have served, as a company officer, for over thirty years before gaining field grade!

It would seem as if these veterans were entitled to the most liberal construction of the law should the bill become one.

The President, in his wisdom, has recently conferred the grade of general officer on quite a number of those who would be barred by the above bill, with the restriction cited.

Congress is now being appealed to, in numerous instances, by veterans on the retired list, asking for favorable legislation in their individual cases for increased rank, that they may receive the just consideration accorded to others recently. They should not be required to ask for this consideration; a blanket bill should be passed covering all of these just cases, without the restriction cited.

The extra expense to meet these cases is, indeed, small for a grateful Government to consider, and the amount will soon be reduced to zero, when the last roll is called!

COMPANY OFFICER OF 33 YEARS' SERVICE.

Our correspondent is in error in stating that we have not given the full text of the veteran retirement bill. The bill of Mr. Alger appeared on page 390 of our issue of Dec. 12, and that of Mr. Scott (not Dick), on page 416 the following week. That there may be no misunderstanding we repeat these bills here:

S. 276, Mr. Alger.—To regulate the retirement of veterans of the Civil War. That any officer of the Army below the grade of major general who served with credit as an officer or an enlisted man in the Regular or Volun-

The Navy Department has received from Lieut. A. W. Pressey, U.S.N., an interesting recommendation that an adaptation of the Army one-officer summary court-martial system be utilized by the Navy. Incorporated in his communication Lieutenant Pressey gives a brief description of the Army summary court-martial system, which is working most satisfactorily, and which he believes, if adopted for the Navy, would save the commanding officers of naval vessels much unnecessary detail work. The matter was referred to Judge Advocate

General Lemly, who raises some objection, but on the whole favors the idea. Captain Lemly does not believe that it would be well to abolish the three-officer summary court of the Navy, but is inclined to think that the summary court, or "deck court," composed of one officer who would try very minor offenses, would be a good idea. The matter will receive the most careful consideration of Secretary Moody.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that the Navy will send representatives to the Interstate National Guard meeting on January 25-28 to confer with the representatives of the militia of the several States.

The contract for the purchase of the Lynde Hough Company's land in California City, on the east shore of Tiburon Point in San Francisco Bay for a coal station has been approved by the Navy Department, and the title has been passed and the check for \$100,000, the contract price, is now awaited by the company. The tract consists of fifty-five acres of land, well sheltered, with thirteen acres of tide lands, offering an ample depth of water and a fine harbor for the largest vessels.

In Norway the War Department plans the erection of extensive fortifications on the Finnmarkener and Tromsøer coast, the most northern part of the country. Furthermore it is intended to build an arctic naval station in the Tromsøer district.

In view of Secretary Moody's action in cutting out of the estimates for this year any appropriation for the navy yard, New Orleans, an effort will be made by General Meyer, Representative from New Orleans, and his friends in Congress to secure an appropriation in the Naval bill sufficient to defray the cost of building approaches to the dry dock from the levees. General Meyer is the ranking Democratic member of the House Naval Committee, and it is probable the committee will authorize the appropriation. When Rear Admiral Endicott appeared before the members of the committee to the fact that no ships of the Navy were being docked at New Orleans, and this gave occasion for some good natured raillery at the expense of the Louisiana Congressman. The New Orleans dock, however, is a subject on which the Secretary and the experienced officers of the Department have some very strong opinions. It is absolutely valueless to the Navy for at least a part, if not all, the year, and if the Secretary and the Department had their way there would be no dock at New Orleans. Its erection was a waste of public money.

DECISION AS TO TYPES OF SHIPS NEEDED.

After holding several meetings and discussing very thoroughly the question of the types of ships most needed in the Navy at the present time, the sub-committee from the General Board and the Board on Construction have decided on certain recommendations to be made to the General Board which will make its report to Secretary Moody. The recommendations are held as confidential, but it is learned that it has been agreed to recommend the appropriation for two battleships of 16,000 tons displacement and of the same type as the Minnesota, Vermont and Kansas class. It was pointed out by the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Rear Admiral O'Neil, that the arrangement of armor on this class was somewhat to be preferred to that on the Connecticut class, which the former resembles in practically every other feature.

In its considerations the joint sub-committee worked on the assumption that Congress would appropriate as liberally as it did last year for the Navy and that about \$36,000,000 would be appropriated for increase of the Navy. It is estimated that a battleship costs \$7,500,000. The remainder of the appropriation is to be used in the building of armored cruisers and cruisers of a smaller class, provided the General Board adopts the recommendation and the Secretary in turn approves it.

Some interesting facts have come to light regarding the suggestions which the General Board submitted to the Secretary in writing regarding the type of ships Congress should be asked for. These suggestions were turned over to the Board on Construction for consideration and at the hands of that body they received the severest criticism. The General Board submitted a building program extending until 1920. This program provided for the building of cruisers, armored cruisers and battleships.

In the first place the Board on Construction took issue with the order in which these types were named. The board has all along contended that battleships should come first and armored cruisers next. When the recommendations for a lot of protected cruisers were presented the Board on Construction took the ground that the General Board was going backward instead of forward in its naval policy and in support of this contention it brought forward this table showing that the United States was not following the lead of other navies in reducing the number of new protected cruisers:

	U.S.	G.B.	F.	Gy.	Rus.	It.	Jap.	Aus.	All
Protected cru'rs	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a
Above 6,000 tons	23	21	4	6	3	5	10	3	59
9,000 to 6,000 tons	15	4	53	19	9	5	2	10	134
Totals	37	7	7	25	9	11	5	10	173
A—Built, 151. B—Building, 22. Total, 173.									

The Board on Construction is firmly of the opinion that while Congress is disposed to deal generously with the Navy and prices are such that battleship can be built much more cheaply than has been the case for several years past, the Department should put forward the construction of battleships and armored cruisers ahead of other vessels. Furthermore the members of the board declared that the protected cruiser is of little value from any standpoint.

In their hearing before the House Committee the Board on Construction will not hide their opinions. They will, if asked, state emphatically that they believe the proposed construction of additional protected cruisers whether of large or small displacement is a serious waste of time and money and will be productive of far less addition to the strength of the Navy than if the same amount of money were invested in battleships and armored cruisers.

In its recommendations for battleships the General Board planned a battleship of 16,000 tons at full load displacement which should have a speed of 18 knots. The Board on Construction promptly pointed out that such a ship would not float and was a simple impossibility to build. The Board on Construction has found that a ship of 16,000 tons trial displacement can be worked up to 18 knots maximum speed, but with difficulty.

Some criticisms were made by the Board on Construction of the plans proposed for armored cruisers.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. At Culebra.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Culebra.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At Culebra.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At New York.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At New York.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At Culebra.
MISSOURI, Capt. Wm. S. Cowles. At Newport News, Va.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Culebra.

Caribbean Squadron.

OLYMPIA (flagship of Admiral Coghlan) Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Colon.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland. At New York.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Colon.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Sailed Jan. 20 from Colon for Churiqui.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. At Colon, Colombia.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At San Domingo city.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. At Colon.
CASTINE, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Colon.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed Jan. 20 from Key West for Hampton Roads.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Norfolk yard.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At navy yard, New York.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station, care of Postmaster, New York.
BROOKLYN (flagship), Capt. Harry Knox. At Beirut.
MACHIAS, Lieut. Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. Sailed Jan. 20 from Aden for Djibouti.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Arrived at Alexandria Jan. 20.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral B. P. Lamberton, Commander-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York city.
NEWARK (flagship), Comdr. Richard Wainwright. At Culebra.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Culebra.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. San Juan.
GLOUCESTER (tender), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 15.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, while at Panama is in care of Postmaster, New York city.
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At Panama.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Arrived at Panama Jan. 16.
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Panama.
CONCORD, Comdr. Chas. F. Perkins. At Panama.
MARELEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. At Panama.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Benj. Tappan. At Panama.
NERO (collier), At San Francisco.
SATURN (collier), At San Francisco.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Panama.
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. Arrived at Panama Jan. 16.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived at Panama Jan. 16.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, commander Northern Squadron. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.

Battleship Squadron.

KENTUCKY (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Arrived at Olongapo Jan. 20.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson Clover. Arrived at Olongapo Jan. 20.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Arrived at Olongapo Jan. 20.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. Arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 16.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Uriah R. Harris. At Hong Kong.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Newchang to remain for the winter.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Wm. A. Marshall. At Chemulpo.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Shikwan.
CALLAO, Lieut. Marcus L. Miller. At Hong Kong.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Levi C. Bertolette. Arrived at Hankow Jan. 18.

Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Admiral Cooper), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Sailed Jan. 13 from Guam for Cavite.
ALBANY, Comdr. John A. Rodgers. Sailed Jan. 13 from Guam for Cavite.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Sailed Jan. 13 from Guam for Cavite.
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. Sailed Jan. 13 from Guam for Cavite.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. George L. Dyer. (Flagship of Admiral Stirling). Sailed Jan. 16 from Hong Kong for Cavite.
ALBANY, Lieut. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Cavite.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Cavite.
ISLA DE CUBA, At Zamboanga.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
QUITROS, Lieut. Benton C. Decker. On cruise among Philippine Islands.
SAMAR, Lieut. Eugene I. Bissett. At Sandakan.
WOMPATUCK, At Cavite.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Chemulpo.
NANSHAN (supply). Sailed Jan. 13 from Guam for Cavite.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Jan. 13 from Guam for Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Manila.
BRUTUS, At Guam.
AJAX, At Cavite.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York city.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. Arrived at Kingston, Jan. 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. Arrived at San Domingo City Jan. 15.
YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. At Guantanamo.
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived at Las Palmas, Cape de Verde Islands, Jan. 18.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived at Puerto Plata Jan. 17.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At St. Thomas, W.I.
Itinerary of the U.S.T.S. Monongahela: Leave St. Thomas, Jan. 28; arrive San Juan, P.R., Jan. 29, leave Feb. 20; arrive Hampton Roads Mar. 15.
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At Colon.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Sailed Jan. 16, from Lamberts Point for Guantanamo.
ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.
ACTIVE (tug), Btsn. John M. A. Shaw. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At San Juan.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At New York.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Colon.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. Paul Hennig. At Key West.
CULGRO, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Culebra Jan. 16.
DES MOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. Has been ordered placed in commission at Boston.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Sandy Hook Bay Jan. 19.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Geo. W. Denfeld. Sailed Jan. 16 from Bombay for Aden.
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Bahia Honda.
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed Jan. 21 from Norfolk for Lamberts Point.
HERCULES (tug). At Norfolk.
HIST, Lieut. Chas. T. Owens. At Newport.
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu. Address there.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Albert Gleaves. Sailed Jan. 1 from Colon for Porto Bello. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie.
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.
MODOC (tug). At New York.
NARKETA (tug). At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Lent to New York Naval Militia.
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.
NINA (tug). Has been lent to Lighthouse Board.
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. E. J. Norcott. Sailed Jan. 16 from San Juan for Guantanamo.
PENTUCKET (tug). At navy yard, New York.
PEORIA, At Norfolk.
PONTIAC (tug). Arrived at Boston Jan. 19. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN (tug). Arrived at New York Jan. 15.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. Arrived at San Juan Jan. 19.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn. At Annapolis.

SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.
SANDWICH (tug). At Annapolis.
SAMOSET (tug). League Island.
SANDWICH, At Annapolis.
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. Frederic Singer. Sailed Jan. 11 from Guam for Cavite.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewall. At Guam. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Has been ordered placed in commission at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TECUMSEH (tug), Btsn. J. Clancy. At Washington.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
SANTÉE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Brauerreuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Address San Juan, P.R.
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. At Guantanamo.
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Btsn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
YANKTON, Norfolk, Va.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. In winter quarters at dock, foot of East 24th street, New York city.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. At Philadelphia. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station).
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At navy yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.
LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island.
MANILA, Capt. E. D. Taussig (tender to Independence for quartering prisoners). Mare Island, Cal.
NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

First Torpedo Flotilla.
In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address of Flotilla, care of Postmaster, New York City. En route to Asiatic Station. The itinerary of the U.S.S. Buffalo and the First Torpedo Boat Flotilla is as follows: Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Crete, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Muskat, Karachi, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Pulo Penang, Singapore, Labuan, "Conditional ports." It is estimated that the entire trip will take about five months. About 70 days will be spent at sea and about 30 in port.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Arrived at San Palmas, Cape de Verde Islands, Jan. 18.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Arrived at San Palmas, Cape de Verde Islands, Jan. 18.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Stanford E. Moses. Arrived at San Palmas, Cape de Verde Islands, Jan. 18.
DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. Arrived at San Palmas, Cape de Verde Islands, Jan. 18.
DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. Arrived at San Palmas, Cape de Verde Islands, Jan. 18.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Proctor. At Key West.
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Colon.
TRUXTON, Lieut. Henry K. Benham. At Colon.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived at Pensacola Jan. 20.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived at Pensacola Jan. 20.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission
ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.
DUPONT, At Annapolis.
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.
HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Norfolk.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Hampton Roads.
TALBOT, At Annapolis.
TACASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. Arrived at Norfolk Jan. 13.
PERRY, At San Francisco Cal.
JERK, Lieut. Arthur MacArthur. At Mare Island.
PLUNDER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
PORTER, At Annapolis.
SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
WINSLOW, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At New York for repairs due to collision.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Jan. 3 from San Diego for Magdalena Bay.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. Sailed Jan. 21 from Norfolk for Charleston.
MOHICAN, Comdr. William P. Day. Sailed Jan. 20 from San Francisco for Monterey.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. John F. Marshall temporarily in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY and CUSHING.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew).

ALEXANDER. Sailed Jan. 7 from Beirut for Alexandria.
CAESAR. At Colon.
HANNIBAL. Sailed Jan. 18 from Lambert's Point for Guantanamo.
LEONIDAS. At Colon.
LEONIDAS. Sailed Jan. 13 from Norfolk for Culebra.
MARCELLUS. Arrived at Norfolk Jan. 20.
STERLING. At Culebra.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 19, 1904.
Promotion in the Marine Corps.
First Lieut. Rush R. Wallace, Jr., of the Marine Corps, to be a captain from the 19th of November, 1903.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to Senate Jan. 18, 1904.
Promotions in the Navy.
Comdr. John A. Rodgers to be a captain from the 27th of December, 1903, vice Capt. Charles T. Forre, retired.
P.A. Paym. George R. Venable to be a paymaster from the 3d of March, 1903, to fill a vacancy.
Asst. Paym. Ervin A. McMillan to be a passed assistant paymaster from the 29th of October, 1903, vice P.A. Paym. Walter T. Camp, promoted.
Asst. Paym. Eugene H. Tricou to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 4th of November, 1903, vice P.A. Paym. Ray Spear, promoted.
Promotions in the Marine Corps.
Lieut. Col. Allan C. Kelton to be a colonel from the 27th of December, 1903, vice Col. Robert L. Meade, retired.
Major Randolph Dickinson to be a lieutenant colonel from the 27th of December, 1903, vice Lieut. Col. Allan C. Kelton, promoted.
Capt. Charles G. Long to be a major from the 18th of June, 1903, vice Major Henry C. Haines, promoted.
First Lieut. Julius S. Turrill to be a captain from the 18th of June, 1903, vice Capt. Charles G. Long, promoted.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS FOR MIDSHIPMEN.

Principals.

Emmet, Robert Morris. Son of Col. B. F. Emmet, N.G. N.Y., who was graduated from Military Academy in 1877 and resigned from Army in 1879. Major 1st New York Volunteers, 1898.
Lemly, Rowan Palmer. Son of Capt. H. R. Lemly, U.S.A., retired, and nephew of Capt. S. C. Lemly, U.S.N., retired.
Sands, Henry Meade. Son of Rear Admiral James H.

Sands, U.S.N., commander of Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet, on U.S.S. Texas.
Waller, Littleton Waller Tazewell, Jr. Son of Lieut. Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C.
Gibson, Holbrook. Son of Rear Admiral W. C. Gibson, U.S.N., retired.

Alternates.

1. Hunt, Ridgely, Jr. Son of Ridgely Hunt, U.S.N., retired, and grandson of Hon. W. H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the Navy under President Garfield, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia under President Arthur, where he died on duty.
2. Ames, Eugene. Son of Med. Insp. Howard E. Ames, U.S.N.
3. Stewart, Laurence Sprague. Son of Pay Dir. Edwin Stewart, U.S.N., retired, who was Paymaster General of the Navy during the Spanish War.
4. Marion, Paul H. Son of Prof. Henri Marion, U.S. Naval Academy.
5. Kinkaid, Thomas Cassin. Son of Lieut. Comdr. T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N.
6. Roelker, Edward Porter. Son of Capt. C. R. Roelker, U.S.N., retired.
7. Herwig, Leopold Julius Heinrich. Son of Chief Engr. Henry Herwig, U.S.N., who died in 1898.
8. Breckenridge, Henry Skillman. Son of Major Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, U.S.A., retired.
9. McCauley, Tracy Lay. Son of Col. C. A. H. McCauley, U.S.A.
10. Allen, William Herschel, Jr. Son of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Allen, U.S.N., who was on board the U.S.S. Oregon on her trip around the Horn in 1898, and participated in the Battle of Santiago.

SO. 52, DEC. 30, 1903, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Officers are informed that the "Circular for the Information of Officers" on the subject of a General Staff of the Navy is not a confidential publication, it having been marked "Confidential" in mailing through a misunderstanding.

W. H. MOODY, Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 15.—Lieut. Comdr. W. W. White, granted three months' leave from Jan. 13, 1904.
Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Hughes, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as equipment officer of that yard.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon, to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond, additional duty Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.
Lieut. A. St. C. Smith, to Florida.
Act. Corp. F. Sarsfield, detached Florida; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
War. Mach. G. B. Coleman, detached Glacier; to Arkansas.
War. Mach. R. F. Nourse, detached Arkansas; to Glacier.
JAN. 16.—Lieut. Comdr. C. Laird, relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Hodges, detached court-martial duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Washington, D.C., and report Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, for duty as hydrographer under that bureau.
Surg. A. M. Moore, retired, detached naval recruiting station, Chicago, Ill., etc.; to home.
Surg. G. B. Wilson, detached Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., and additional duty in attendance upon naval and marine officers at Newport, R.I.
Surg. J. E. Gardner, to Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Surg. G. P. Lumden, detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to naval and marine recruiting stations, Chicago, Ill.
Btsn. W. Johnson, retired, to navy yard, League Island, Pa.
Act. War. Mach. E. H. Klamt, appointed an acting warrant machinist in the Navy from Jan. 14, 1904.
Act. War. Mach. E. H. Klamt, detached Nevada; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Paym. Ck. E. S. Updike, appointed Jan. 18, 1904, for duty at the navy yard, League Island, Pa.
Paym. Ck. G. W. Van Brunt, appointment dated March 11, 1903, for duty at navy yard, League Island, Pa., revoked. Appointed Jan. 15, 1904, for duty at the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
JAN. 17.—SUNDAY.
JAN. 18.—Asst. Paym. N. W. Grant, additional duty as general storekeeper at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.
JAN. 19.—Capt. C. C. Cornwell, sick leave extended three months.
Comdr. W. W. Kimball, to duty as inspector in charge of the Eighteenth Lighthouse District, New Orleans, La., Feb. 10, 1904.
Ensign T. L. Stitt, detached Boston; resignation accepted.
War. Mach. J. H. Morrison, detached Wyoming; to home and wait orders.
Act. Btsn. Lt. P. Rahbusch, detached further treatment, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to Independence.
Act. War. Mach. E. H. Klamt, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Wyoming.
Paym. Ck. H. S. Honigsberg, appointed Jan. 19, 1904, for duty on board the Wheeling.
Cable from Rear Admiral Evans, Asiatic Station, Jan. 20.
Capt. U. Sebree, command Wisconsin; to home.
Asst. Paym. W. R. Bowne, Chap. C. M. Charlton, P.A. Paym. F. B. Colby and Gun. J. Shannon, Cavite Station; to Solace.
Surg. A. R. Wentworth, Albany; to Solace.
Gun. L. E. Bruce, New Orleans; to Solace.
Midshipman D. A. Weaver, Kentucky; to Cincinnati.
War. Mach. H. E. White, Cavite Station; to Oregon.
Surg. R. P. Crandall, Wisconsin; to Oregon.
Lieut. Comdr. W. P. White, Solace; to Monterey.
Lieut. D. E. Dismukes, Monterey; to Wisconsin.
War. Mach. W. James, Oregon; to Cavite Station.
Gun. A. C. Steinhilber, Solace; to Cavite Station.
Asst. Surg. U. R. Webb, Annapolis; to Cavite Station.
Asst. Surg. L. W. Bishop, naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to Annapolis.
Gun. L. C. Hull, Cavite Station; to New Orleans.
P.A. Surg. M. C. Guest, Oregon; to Albany.
Midshipman K. B. Crittenden, to Albany.
JAN. 20.—Rear Admiral C. O'Neill, commissioned a rear admiral in the Navy from Dec. 31, 1903.
Capt. A. Walker, to Washington, D.C., for duty connection with the general board.
Capt. F. H. Delano, commissioned a captain from Oct. 11, 1903.
Capt. A. V. Wadhams, commissioned a captain from Dec. 27, 1903.
Comdr. Y. Noel, commissioned a commander from Dec. 27, 1903.
Lieut. Comdr. C. W. Dyson, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Dec. 31, 1903.
Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chapin, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1904.
Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Eaton, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Dec. 27, 1903.
Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Winchell, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Dec. 27, 1903.
Lieut. L. A. Cotten, commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1904.
Lieut. H. N. Jensen, and Lieut. J. W. Graeme, commissioned lieutenants from Dec. 27, 1903.

Lieut. W. C. Watts, Lieut. A. St. C. Smith, and Lieut. W. McDowell, commissioned lieutenants from Jan. 1, 1904.
Lieut. A. H. McCarthy, commissioned a lieutenant from Dec. 27, 1903.

Lieut. A. St. C. Smith, detached Florida; leave one month.

Lieut. C. A. Brand, to Boston; sailing from New York, N.Y., about Jan. 26, 1904.

Pay Dir. H. E. Drury, commissioned a pay director with the rank of captain from Nov. 4, 1903.

Naval Constr. D. C. Nutting, commissioned a naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant from July 1, 1903.

Act. Btsn. T. W. Healey, detached Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Des Moines.

JAN. 21.—Asst. Surg. R. K. McClanahan to Asiatic Station, via steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., about Feb. 1, 1904.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JAN. 15.—First Lieut. Giles Bishop, Jr., from marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., to League Island, Pa., for duty.

First Lieut. Macker Babb, report to Mare Island, Cal., for duty.

JAN. 18.—First Lieut. J. G. Muir, from marine barracks, Boston, Mass., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

JAN. 15.—Capt. J. W. Collins, Engineer-in-Chief, ordered to New York on official business.

First Asst. Engr. J. Q. Galton, ordered to Pittsburgh, Pa., on inspection duty.

JAN. 16.—Chief Engr. J. A. Severens, placed on the retired list, because of physical disability.

Board of medical officers ordered to meet at Port Townsend, Wash., for the physical examination of Capt. W. A. Felling.

Lieut. R. M. Sturtevant, granted three months' extension of sick leave, and ordered to the sanitarium at Fort Stanton, New Mexico.

JAN. 20.—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, detached from duty at the anchorage at Elizabeth, N.J., and placed on waiting orders.

Second Asst. Engr. C. E. Root, ordered to report at the Treasury Department for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. J. M. Moore, relieved from duty in connection with the repairs on the Fessenden, and ordered to the Gresham.

A board of officers consisting of Capt. J. W. Collins and Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore and C. A. Mitchell convened for the examination of engineer officers for promotion, and for applicants for admission to the Revenue Cutter Service as 3d assistant engineers.

Capt. J. W. Lawson, placed on the retired list because of age.

First Lieut. G. C. Carmine, detached from the Gresham and ordered to duty as purchasing officer at San Francisco, Cal.

A board of medical officers convened for the examination of officers for promotion, and applicants for admission to the Service as officers.

Second Asst. Engr. B. A. Minor, ordered to report at the Treasury Department for examination for promotion.

First Lieut. B. L. Reed, detached from the Manhattan and ordered to duty at the anchorage at Elizabeth, N.J.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

A boat belonging to the U.S. Revenue Cutter Grant, on Jan. 8 at Port Townsend, Wash., capsized and all hands were given an ice cold bath. The capsize, it is said, was due to several persons all leaning over the side of the boat at the same time trying to grab a hat which had blown overboard. Inside of three minutes after the capsizing two boats were lowered from the Grant and the shivering men were soon in comfortable quarters aboard the cutter. One of the boats was then despatched to rescue the half sunken boat. The crew was unable to move the sunken boat against the strong westerly wind which was blowing, and it required the assistance of the second boat before the sunken craft could be brought alongside the cutter.

Second Lieut. William E. W. Hall, was nominated to be a 1st lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service to succeed Howard M. Broadbent, promoted.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following telegram from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to General Kline, commanding the Department of Dakota, in regard to a fire at Havre, Mont., and a probable riot, was received at the War Department Jan. 18.

"One block, town of Havre, burned Wednesday night. Fire started again noon yesterday, burning business portion and greater part of town."

"Sent Infantry battalion yesterday afternoon to assist. Town was in chaos condition, owing to large rough element and influx of tramps from points on railroad. Last night robbery was feared, while best element was worn out fighting fire yesterday and night before, town being without fire department or water system."

"Mayor asked for troops to guard property last night. I explained this was contrary to law and advised him calling on Governor for militia, which could not arrive until to-day, however."

"Appeal was so urgent and advisability of guard so evident that selected Cavalrymen were sent to Havre last night, under Captains Rice and Thayer, to guard property only, and with most stringent orders not to arrest, interfere with or come into collision with any civilian, but report disorder at once to civil authority for action."

"Troops relieved and returned this morning, without accident during night. No request yet for assistance on account of destitution, but very possible one will be made."

Manila, Jan. 16, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Logan sailed Jan. 15. Brig. Gens. Theodore J. Wint, Jesse M. Lett, 642 enlisted men, 27th Infantry, 349 casualties, forty-four general prisoners, thirty-eight sick, two insane, sixty-seven marines.
WADE.

Chemulpo, Jan. 16, 1904.

Secretary of the Navy:
In consequence of inflammatory article published in the newspapers here inciting the people to kill foreign subjects, I have sent two officers and sixty-four men additional with one machine gun to Seoul, Korea.

MARSHALL, Commanding U.S.S. Vicksburg.

Puerto Plata, Jan. 17, 1904.

Secretary of the Navy:
After fight beyond cordon established by us outside city limits Jimines forces occupying Puerto Plata surrendered unconditionally to Morale forces. Perfect order prevails. Business of port will begin to-morrow morning at eight. No casualties among non-combatants. No destruction of property. Surrender and arrangements of terms conducted with order in presence of Captain Robertson, and we consider this severe blow to Jimines. Have small force at consulates.
DILLINGHAM.

Governors Island, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1904.

Acting Adjutant General:
Co. I, 16th Inf., designated for Columbia Arsenal service.
CORBIN.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 18, 1904.

Mr. Bancroft, formerly librarian of the Cavalry and Field Artillery School, has been succeeded by Mr. F. S. West, until recently private secretary for Mr. Burt, president of the Union Pacific.

Mr. William McLemore of Swainsboro, Ga., who has been at the post several weeks during the illness of his brother, a member of the 6th Field Battery, has returned to his home. His brother's condition having sufficiently improved to warrant his leaving. While here he was the guest of Capt. G. W. Gatchell, F.A.

Lance Corporal Martin O. King, 25th Battery, has been appointed a corporal.

A large number of the garrison congregated in the spacious post chapel last evening to hear the Meneley Quartette of Chicago in several vocal numbers of a sacred concert.

The first day of instruction in the Farrier's shop, which is included in the course for officers in the School of Equitation, brought out not a few amusing incidents. The work at the anvils developed many a blister, and countenances were red from exertion and heat. One officer, after about two hours' labor, turned out a remarkably well made shoe, but the toe calk was on one side, and the heel calks on the other. In the shoeing process some were wiser than others, devoting their attentions to the front feet of the animal being shod, and so avoided many unpleasant situations that are incident, very often, to the handling of a horse's rear supports. One officer selected this portion of the animal's anatomy to work upon, and it required no little time to extricate him from the kegs of nails and shoes that were located in a remote part of the shop.

Beginning on Friday noon the troops of the command were subsisted for three days on a hash which it is the intent of the Government to use in lieu of fresh beef and vegetables when these components of the ration are not available. The hash was prepared in every conceivable form by the company cooks, and, without exception, seems to have given perfect satisfaction. Bread and coffee and fruit were served with this food. Major W. H. Bean, Chief Commissary of the Department of Missouri was on hand during the three days' experiment, in order that he might render a satisfactory report.

Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr returned to the garrison the first of the week, he having been absent on a two months' leave. General Carr's visit was unofficial in character, he having returned for the purpose of looking after private affairs. He left on Thursday accompanied by his two aides-de-camp, 1st Lieut. George Williams, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 4th Cav.

The school for trumpeters and orderlies of the Cavalry command has been resumed, under the direction of Capt. E. B. Winans, jr., 4th Cavalry, with Color Sergeant Hardy, Corporal Tuggle and Trumpeter Clancy, all of the 4th Cavalry, as instructors. The class, including eighteen men, will be conducted on about the same lines as the one of last year.

Capt. and Mrs. Snow entertained at supper after the officers' hop on Saturday evening.

Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 8th Cav., and Mrs. Mueller are in Denver, Col., where he is being treated for an ear trouble.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. Duff returned last week from Jefferson Barracks where they passed the Christmas holidays.

The following were the winners in the horsemanship events on Sunday afternoon of last week between Troops K and L, 8th Cavalry, in the riding hall: First event, individual exercise, Corporal Seeds, Troop L; second event, Cossack riding, four men in column of twos, Troop L; Corporal Seeds and Privates Oppenheimer, Schuchard, and Gelinas; third event, Roman riding, two teams, Troop L; Corporal Seeds and Private Oppenheimer; fourth event, vaulting, Corporal Lockwood, Troop K. A game of Rugby football, between teams representing Troop C, 4th Cavalry, and the Farriers and Horseshoers' school, resulted in a victory for the former. The game was very exciting with a large number of spectators on the side lines, the almost perfect weather bringing many out of doors.

The horsemanship contest between Troops K and L of the 8th Cavalry attracted an unusually large number of spectators to the riding hall yesterday, both balconies being comfortably filled, the fair sex predominating, many coming from the nearby city. The following are the events, with the winners in each: Individual exercise, five minutes at will, single or double, two men, Privates Padu and Robinson, Troop L; Cossack riding, four men in column of twos and fours, Sergeant Acors, Corporal Seymour and Corporals Stone and Trennon, Troop K; Roman riding, two teams, Corporal Seymour and Private Trennon, Troop K; three horse team, vaulting, front and rear on each horse, Private Robinson, Troop L; potato race, two men, Privates Robinson and Winington, Troop L; Capt. E. B. Winans, 4th Cavalry, referee.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 19, 1904.

Nine men of Co. L, 5th Inf., skated to this post last Sunday from their station at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. The distance by water is about eighteen miles, but these men made twenty-five; of this distance ten miles was done on foot, as the ice would not permit skating. In the morning when the men left their station it was just for a pleasure skate down the lake, but they lost their course, arriving about noon at Dr. F. W. Webb's farm at Shelburne Bay. There they found that they were near this post and walked the distance, which was about twelve miles, arriving here late the same afternoon. In the evening they attempted to make a return trip on the ice, but the wind would not permit of it, they therefore came back to this post and transportation was furnished them the next day.

Thirty recruits from Fort Slocum arrived at the post last Tuesday evening for the 15th Cavalry. Lieut. Richard Furnival, Art. Corps, was confined to his quarters, ill, last week. Post School at this post opened last Thursday with nearly fifty men in attendance. Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, Art. Corps, is in charge of the course of instruction. Masters John Conklin and Delvert McMahon still continue to improve from their serious illness.

The members of the 23d Battery, F.A., were entertained by several members of the Slayton Jubilee Singers (colored) last Wednesday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. LeRoy Eltinge, 15th Cav., are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl, born last Tuesday.

The weekly song services, which were largely attended last winter, have again begun at the post. The first was held last Wednesday evening, a large number of the men attending. Chaplain Charles S. Walkley, Art. Corps, officiated. The services will be held hereafter every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The residents in the vicinity of this post were again disappointed last pay day; they anticipated a big time seeing that the Cavalrymen drew two months' pay. But the 15th Cavalry have succeeded thus far in holding up the record in this vicinity as gentlemen soldiers; this record was made by the 2d Cavalry, and the two batteries of Field Artillery at present at this post.

Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, 15th Cav., who has been on leave in the West, returned to this post last Friday, and has gone to duty with Troop A, 15th Cav. The members of Troop C, 15th Cav., pleasantly entertained several members of the 23d Battery, F.A., last Sunday afternoon.

Various sorts of amusements were indulged in. Sergt. Oscar Temple, H.C., U.S.A., is the proud father of twin baby girls, which arrived last Thursday. Mrs. Temple is improving.

An average of three men a day were discharged in the past week in the 15th Cavalry. One troop discharged six men in one day.

Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., post adjutant, 15th Cav., was in New York city yesterday on business. Lieut. Charles B. McCullough, 3d Squadron adjutant, 15th Cav., was ill for a few days in the past week. First Sergt. Francis Parker, 23d Battery, F.A., a most intelligent, capable and efficient non-commissioned officer, was discharged, per expiration of service, yesterday, but he still intends to remain in the Service and re-enlist to-day. Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 15th Cav., left last evening for New York city on a seven days' leave. Mrs. Alexander Rodgers arrived at the post yesterday from Washington.

The western and center compartments of the new bachelor officers' quarters have been completed and accepted by the Government. The eastern compartment is still in the hands of the contractors. The following bachelor officers have taken up their quarters in the new building, which is one of the finest on the reservation: Lieuts. Ben Lear, jr., Arthur J. Lynch, William S. Harriger, James O. Ross, William W. Overton, 15th Cav.; Charles H. Patterson and Scott Baker, Art. Corps; and Veterinarian C. J. Willigans, 15th Cav.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 18, 1904.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. George Bartlett, wife of the district adjutant, received at a most delightful tea and reception in honor of her three guests from New York, the Misses Mosby and Miss Catchings. Tea was served from four to six thirty, and the seventeen young ladies and the forty-odd bachelors, made a merry crowd. This is the first of the season and was a great success. Mrs. Bartlett knows just how to run these affairs, make everybody feel at home and leave hoping for another chance to enjoy her hospitality. Mrs. Perry assisted at the punch bowl.

Lieut. Paul A. Barry, A.C., who has been for some months in the General Hospital under treatment for chronic dysentery, contracted in the islands, is visiting his father, the captain, for a few days' rest before starting for his station at Pensacola for duty. Lieut. Marion S. Battle, A.C., who was stationed here for some time was about the post reviewing old friendships on Friday. He has nearly lost the use of one arm through an injury received in a fire in an officer's quarters on the New England coast. He goes from here to Fort Totten. Miss Fleming, of Alexandria, Va., is visiting the wife of Lieut. Charles L. Fisher, A.C., her sister.

On Friday night the Newport News German Club held forth at the Chamberlin, and most of the post people joined in making it one of the prettiest dances of the year. Invitations are out for the wedding reception of Lieut. G. R. Hancock, A.C., and Miss Marcia MacLennan, at the home of the bride in Washington on the evening of Jan. 27.

Miss Payne, a sister of Capt. Brooke Payne, A.C., is here for an extended visit. We wish more of the married folks would have some of their girl relatives or friends come to help liven up things.

Lieut. H. S. Hansell, Med. Dept., is back from a month's leave, but only to pack up in preparation for a trip to the Philippines on the transport sailing about Feb. 1 from San Francisco. Mrs. Hansell and the baby Dr. will go also, but they will remain at home in Atlanta, until nearly the time for sailing. Dr. Stearns, contract surgeon, U.S.A., who has just reported for duty, is fresh from a four years' tour of Philippine service, and as he is a bachelor he will be welcomed among the "Indians."

One section of the student class have voted themselves god-father to the infant son of Lieut. C. C. Carter, A.C., and have presented the boy with a magnificent loving cup. The "Colonel" is a mighty popular instructor, and the students have taken this way to show him appreciation. The post officers have completed the course in powders and projectiles, fuses and primers, and have been examined upon them. Sights and quadrants are the next course of study.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 17, 1904.

Friday afternoon a special train from Omaha brought about sixty people to a dance given by the officers and ladies of the 30th Infantry. The conventionally sombre garb of the club house mess hall was made brilliant and attractive with Oriental rugs, cosey corners, stacked arms and draped flags. In one corner of the dining room a delicious punch was served from an enormous shell banked with evergreens. This shell was brought by some of the officers from the Philippines and excited much comment and admiration. Dancing was enjoyed until four o'clock. Mrs. Welsh, wife of Capt. W. E. Welsh, and daughter came to the garrison Friday morning.

Lieut. Edward Stone who has been ill at the post hospital is out and well again.

The most brilliant dance ever seen in Omaha was that given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dickman for their daughter, Mrs. Harry Lyman and her guest, Mrs. Newcomer of New York. The decorating was elaborate and artistic. The officers and ladies of the garrison attended this charming dance in a body, a special train taking them to and from it.

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw left for his new station, Fort Logan H. Roots, Monday evening. Lieut. Walter Krueger returned to Fort Crook Tuesday after a short leave spent in Kansas City, Mo.

Among the pleasant events of the week was the leap year dance given at the Omaha Club Monday evening, at which the hostesses were Misses Yates, Kilpatrick, Avery, Johnson, Howard, Holdredge and Susan Holdredge, and the guests Captains Horton and Castle, Lieutenants Allen and Lawton, Dr. Bridges, J. L. Kennedy and Earl Gannett. After dinner an informal evening of dancing was enjoyed at "Hillside," Miss Yates' home.

For Miss Avery, Miss Kilpatrick's guest, Mrs. Guy Howard of Omaha gave an informal chafing dish supper Tuesday evening. The guests were Misses Avery, Holdredge, McKenna, Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Fairfield, Captains Horton, Wilcox and Castle, Lieutenants Allen and Lawton, Mr. J. L. Kennedy, Mr. Ezra Millard, Mr. E. W. Dixon, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Green.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 14, 1904.

Mrs. Foote, wife of Brig. Gen. Morris C. Foote, retired, gave a large luncheon on Wednesday afternoon at her quarters in the city. Mrs. Andrews, wife of Lieut. C. F. Andrews, started for Paris last Sunday evening with her sister, Miss Edith Henriel, of San Francisco.

Col. F. M. Cox, who has been chief paymaster of the Department of California for the past five years, and has now been promoted to the rank of brigadier general and retired, is one of the best known officers in the

Army and there are many regrets at seeing him retired from active duty.

The 3d Squadron of the 9th Cavalry, Major John Bigelow, commanding, have added fencing to the regular morning drill. Capt. J. B. Christian, 9th Cav., will instruct the lieutenants and the company commanders will drill the enlisted men.

Lieut. Victor C. Lewis, Art. Corps, gave a delightful "leap year tea" on the afternoon of Jan. 18. Lieut. Leigh Snyder, Art. Corps, had charge of the egg nog, Lieut. George C. Rockwell, 10th Inf., dispensed the punch and Lieut. E. R. Camp, 9th Cav., poured the chocolate. Lieutenant Lewis was assisted in receiving by Lieuts. C. E. Brigham and J. C. Nichols, Art. Corps.

Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Art. Corps, will be the new inspector general of the Division of the Pacific. Mrs. Pratt and daughter are pleasantly known in San Francisco, and will be cordially welcomed to the Army circles around the bay. Major E. H. Plummer, 3d Inf., reported at headquarters the first of the week en route to Buffalo, N.Y., where he will spend a three months' leave.

Mrs. Girard, wife of Col. A. C. Girard, asst. surg. general, and Mrs. Bush, wife of Capt. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf., are occupying quarters at Fort Mason until Colonel Girard returns from the Philippines. P.A. Paym. Frederick E. Perkins, U.S.N., has returned from the Asiatic Station, and is at his Oakland home awaiting orders.

Lieut. Col. William M. Picher, 25th Inf., has reported at headquarters and will wait the arrival of his regiment. Lieut. E. L. Cox, 9th Cav., who received a severe injury by his horse falling upon him, has reported for duty. Several large military reviews are to be held on the golf links during the next few weeks. It is expected that all of the troops around the bay, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, will participate.

The brick building consisting of sixteen sets of bachelors' quarters is very near completion, and will make a most welcome addition to the general outlines of the post. The new guard house at the general hospital has been completed, and is so admirably fitted up with all the modern improvements that it will be used as a detention ward for the insane, while the old detention ward will be used as the guard house.

Lieut. W. A. Covington, Art. Corps, who has been on duty with the 26th Company, C.A., has been transferred to the Signal Corps, and will soon leave for Fort Myer, his new station. Lieut. Winston Pilcher, 5th Cav., has been sent to the military hospital at Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. A new roster of troops in this Department will soon be issued.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 18, 1904.

Mrs. Barth entertained the members and honorary members of the Philomathian Club at her home at the post on Wednesday afternoon.

The card party given by the Misses Wagner on Saturday evening was a very pleasant social function. A number of society people from the city were invited. Miss McClaughery was hostess at a card party on Thursday afternoon, given in honor of Miss Dora Lange, whose marriage to Lieut. Milo C. Corey will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 20.

Miss Nickerson entertained the young ladies' card club of the post on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Pearl Fenn, of the city, was the guest of the Misses Wagner for several days last week.

Col. Duncan took formal command of the post on Friday, Jan. 17, succeeding Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who is in command of the General Service and Staff College. The Army Co-operative Fire Association met on Jan. 12 and elected the following officers: President, Major D. S. McCarthy, vice president, Capt. Tyree R. Rivers; executive council, Major W. W. Wotherspoon, Capt. C. A. F. Flagler and Capt. L. C. Scherer.

Lieutenant England spent Sunday in St. Mary's, Kan. The new gymnasium was formally opened with a ball on Thursday evening. Several hundred attended and looked through the building, and many enjoyed the dance. Col. and Mrs. R. H. R. Loughborough led the grand march. The gymnasium was opened for use on Monday. The hours for different classes have been temporarily arranged; enlisted men daily from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 p.m.; officers from 4 o'clock to 6 p.m. On Tuesdays and Thursdays the ladies are to have a class from 8 to 10 a. m. The boys of the post will have from 8 o'clock to 10 on Saturday mornings.

Two accidents happened at the post riding hall on Friday morning. One was that of Private Fremont G. Hunt of the 16th Battery, who received a kick on the knee and suffered a bad sprain. Private Teller, Co. D, was thrown from his horse while in monkey drill. He alighted on his head, but recovered before the doctor arrived and no serious results were experienced.

Capt. S. J. B. Schindel is designated to take the place of Lieut. H. F. Dalton in the post exchange council. There is talk of organizing a life and drum corps for the 6th Infantry. It is proposed to have twelve fifers and twelve drummers.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1904.

Mrs. Arthur Williams gave a delightful New Year's reception to the officers and ladies of the post. The hop given by the officers of the post on Jan. 8 was a great success. A number of people from Columbus were present. Miss Franklin from Chillicothe, Ohio, is visiting her friend Mrs. Macklin.

Monday, Jan. 12 the battalion of the 3d Infantry, stationed at this post, commanded by Major Arthur Williams, took part in the parade on account of the inauguration of Ohio's new Governor, Myron T. Herrick. The battalion was the Governor's escort and headed the parade, but were at a disadvantage because no band was furnished them. All of Ohio's National Guard turned out. Some of the officers and ladies attended the Governor's reception beginning at seven o'clock that evening.

Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson and Lieut. Alvin K. Bassette, 3d Inf., have returned from Fort Crook, Neb., where they had taken one hundred and forty recruits. The friends of Lieut. James Wallace Van Dusen are pleased to see that he is to be stationed as a doctor at West Point.

A new method has been adopted here lately to indicate fires; when an alarm is given the trumpeter on duty will blow fire call, then strike the number of the building on a heavy triangle, so that no time will be lost in finding the fire.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Jan. 18, 1904.

The officers of the 3d Infantry gave their semi-monthly hop in the administration building on the evening of Jan. 8, which was, as usual, a delightful and well attended affair. Among the guests present were Col. and Mrs. Haskell, Gen. and Mrs. Page, Capt. and Mrs. Nichols, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Orchard and Mrs. James, the Misses Page, Miss Allen, Miss Blanchard, Captain Sample, Lieutenants Hurst, Clark, Ball, Keller, Herman, Dr. Blanchard, Mr. Victor and Mr. Darban, Major Niskern.

On Sunday night Chaplain Orville J. Nave conducted services at the post chapel. The theme for his sermon was "The Policy of the Open Door." Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., and Mrs. Jackson

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will visit the old home of Mrs. Jackson at Galesburg, Ill., on a brief leave.

Major and Mrs. William L. Buck will entertain the 3d Infantry Card Club Friday evening, at the Officers Club.

The general court-martial now in session here will try the nine cases of desertion awaiting trial in the guard house. An effort is being made by the authorities here to have some of the military prisoners removed to some other post, as the guard house is too small, and is occupied by garrison prisoners only. This leaves the general prisoners to be housed in part of the building occupied by some of the 3d Infantry companies, which must be vacated for Company K, from Columbus, Tenn., Arsenal, soon to arrive.

The post was thrown into excitement over the escape on Tuesday night of three prisoners from the guard house. Rola Rotcliff, Joseph Russing and John Fitzgerald were the men, who in some unknown way, secreted a rope, by which they climbed down from the second story to the ground, in the rear of the barracks building.

On Wednesday evening, in Cincinnati, as Lieut. C. C. Jones, 3d Inf., was passing the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, he detected one of the men, Joseph Russing, who was arrested. It was learned that the prisoner is married and his wife, who lives at Springfield, Ohio, is destitute and very ill. The post authorities here are considering an appeal for clemency on this account.

Many friends outside, as well as in the post, will regret the departure, shortly, of Col. and Mrs. Haskell, of Fort Thomas, for Southern California, where they will reside. Hopes were entertained that they might locate in these Kentucky Highlands, but, it seems, they are not to be realized.

FORT HARRISON, MONT.

Fort Harrison, Mont., Jan. 16, 1904.

Society has not been doing much the past week. The largest affair was the large card party given Tuesday evening by Col. James A. Buchanan. A very pleasant social affair of the week was the evening card party given by Colonel Buchanan in his spacious quarters on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12. The prize, an inlaid brass card tray, was won by Mrs. Odell McConnell, while Mrs. James P. Porter was consoled with a majolica lettuce leaf for radishes. Mr. Odell McConnell won the men's prize, a stein, and Mr. A. B. Sibley was awarded an Indian head match holder. Delicious refreshments were served at the close of the game. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks, Capt. and Mrs. George J. Newgard, Capt. William B. Cochran, Capt. Albert Laws, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Sanford, Mrs. Gunn, Capt. Hunter E. Nelson, Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Slevers, Lieut. Franklin T. Furt, Thomas B. Crockett, James E. McDonald and Charles Severson, Mr. and Mrs. Odell McConnell, Miss McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Tatem, Mr. John Tatem, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Porter, Mr. Thomas Cruise and Miss Cruise.

Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, who arrived from the east a few days ago, are pleasantly located in the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. James D. Taylor. Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, who was called by sickness to the bed-side of his father, left Thursday morning, Jan. 14, for Seattle, Wash.

Major Zerah W. Torry, who spent a short time in the garrison, the guest of Col. James A. Buchanan, left Sunday morning, Jan. 3, for Fort Missoula, Mont.

Mrs. Pearson, accompanied by her niece, Miss Anna Long, arrived from Memphis, Tenn., Friday night, Jan. 15. Mrs. Pearson and Miss Long will spend the winter with Mrs. Pearson's son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose and Lieut. James E. McDonald will entertain the card club Tuesday evening in the rooms of the Officers Club.

An oratorical society has been organized among the enlisted men of the garrison. The society meets each Sunday afternoon in the court room of the Administration Building.

During the remainder of the winter the members of the Knicker's Social Club will entertain their comrades and friends at an informal dance on Saturday evening.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Jan. 19, 1904.

We have been enjoying a very busy and eventful week despite a very frigid temperature. Almost every day has been marked by some event of more or less general interest. The meeting of the Ladies' Reading Club, at which Shakespeare's tragedies were discussed, was held at Mrs. Hammond's on Thursday afternoon. On Friday evening the progressive euchre party, arranged by the West Point section for the benefit of the work of the Army Relief Society, was given at Cullum Hall. The returns are not all in, but the affair promised to yield the same measure of success financially as it did socially.

Cadets and many others enjoyed a humorous recitation by Mrs. Bertha Kuns Baker in Thayer Hall, Memorial Building, on Saturday evening, Jan. 16. The subject of the reading or recitation was "If I were King." The leap year dance on Monday evening in Cullum Hall, was thoroughly enjoyed by all participating.

The following schedule of entertainments shows a number as still in prospect. The officers' weekly dance will be resumed, beginning Jan. 22. Saturday, Jan. 23, Cadet hop; 30, concert. Feb. 6, lecture by Dr. Felix Adler, "Moral Aspects of a Military Career"; 12, 100th night hop; 27, lecture by Poultny Bigelow. March 6, 100th night entertainment; 12, cadet hop; 19, lecture by Hamlin Garland, "Joys of the Trail."

Dr. Stark's friends regret very deeply his departure this week for the scene of his new duties, Washington, D.C. Lieut. James Van Deusen has been ordered to succeed Dr. Stark. Mrs. J. T. Honeycutt has been a guest of her niece, Mrs. Patrick.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, Jan. 17, 1904.

A successful performance of the "Emerald of Peru," an extravaganza, under the direction of the Bachelors' Club for the benefit of the 8th U.S. Infantry Athletic Association, was given Saturday evening, Jan. 16, in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. building.

The play was written by Clarence P. Crane, H.C., U.S.A., and the dialogue and constructive features of the composition were well sustained and clever, evincing an ordinary talent in so young a playwright.

The scenic effect in the third act was brightened by the introduction of a little pikaninny representing the new republic of Panama, and a dainty maiden, (Miss Lillian Dawson, daughter of Sergeant Dawson, of the 8th Inf.) as "Columbia." The Stars and Stripes were folded about the children as the cast joined in singing. This is the second play produced under the auspices of the Bachelors' Club this season.

The officers of the 8th U.S. Infantry Athletic Association are the following: Executive Council: President, Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf.; vice-president, 1st Sgt. Rudolph Rehman, Co. E, 8th Inf.; secretary, Private Jesse E. Brinker, Co. G, 8th Inf.; treasurer, Lieut. Clare R. Bennett, 8th Inf. Athletic Representatives: General Athletics: Lieut. Walter H. Johnson, 8th Inf.;

Private Edward Koenig, Co. G, 8th Inf. Baseball: Lieut. A. L. Bump, 8th Inf.; Private Joseph Buckley, Co. E, 8th Inf. Football: Lieut. Wm. F. Robinson, Jr., 8th Inf.; Sergt. Frank Webb, Co. H, 8th Inf.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 20, 1904.

The principal topic of interest to Army folks here is the expected transfer of headquarters from Fort Warren to Fort Banks, a most desirable move all around. Col. Samuel M. Mills has won the regard of all under his command, thus getting the best service. Fort Warren is isolated from the main land, making it inconvenient for inspections and other visits, as dependence has to be placed on the tug which makes schedule trips almost exclusively. At Fort Banks, Winthrop, there is rejoicing especially among the enlisted men over the prospect. According to the daily press their duties have been exceedingly arduous, and the men have suffered greatly in consequence of frequent drills under direful weather conditions. The post surgeon, Dr. Walter Cox, has had many patients in the new hospital, one of whom has recently been sent south.

Major and Mrs. Foster have as their guest Miss Irwin, of Cheyenne, Wyo., who is to spend the winter with them during her course of violin study in Boston. Capt. and Mrs. James F. Howell have been receiving much sympathy in the serious illness of their young son, James Frederick, Jr., who is now out of danger, although Mrs. Howell has relinquished her social duties to give him her undivided care. Dr. and Mrs. Cox, Lieutenants Davis and Le Fort were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, of Winthrop, Monday at the Columbia Theater. On returning a Bohemian supper was served by Dr. and Mrs. Cox at their quarters at Fort Banks.

Miss Malinda Webber, of Springfield, Ill., who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Jacob C. Johnson at Fort Strong, has returned to her home. Mrs. Deane, wife of Captain Deane, post surgeon at Fort Strong, gave a delightful luncheon Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Doten, of Boston.

Mrs. Plisterer, wife of Capt. Frederick Plisterer, of Fort Banks, is on a visit to her mother in Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, of the same post, is to return with her infant son shortly. The newcomer is to bear his father's name. Dr. Walter Cox of the board was a guest of honor of the Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at its regular banquet early in the week.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, who is ill here at the residence of friends at 20 Newbury street, Boston, is out of danger and slowly convalescing. Mrs. Moore, wife of Capt. E. K. Moore, U.S.N., at the Boston Navy Yard, is a cousin of the late Gen. James Longstreet, also of Robert E. Lee, both of the Confederate Army.

There are to be some resignations soon and radical changes in the M.V.M. Major Frederick B. Carpenter has been promoted brigadier general on the Governor's staff, vice Gen. Fred Wellington, retired. It is predicted that at least twenty per cent. of the commissioned officers will ask to be discharged or retired. It is contended that the great expense they will be put to in the matter of new uniforms leads to this decision, many of the officers having limited means. Brig. Gen. T. R. Mathews will retire the coming summer, and it is likely that an entire reorganization will result. M. H. B.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 14, 1904.

Capt. David DuB. Gaillard left early Monday morning for his new station. Mrs. Gaillard, with her son, will remain at the Barracks a few weeks longer.

Mrs. Rudolf G. Ebert, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Clark, gave a pleasant luncheon Friday last in honor of Mrs. Frederick Funston and Mrs. Joseph F. Huston. After luncheon selections from both prose and poetry were read and guesses made as to the author. Mrs. Evans Johnson winning the prize, a handsome book.

Mrs. David DuB. Gaillard was hostess at a delightful luncheon given by her on Wednesday. Mr. Rudolf G. Ebert, Mrs. James B. Goe, Mrs. Alfred B. Johnson, Mrs. Raymond H. Fanner, Mrs. John J. Miller, Miss Thompson and Miss Trotter were the guests.

Major Lea Febiger is being congratulated upon the arrival of a son on Wednesday evening; at the same time a daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles J. Nelson, 17th Inf., who is now in the Philippines. Mrs. Nelson is staying with her mother, Mrs. W. W. McCammon, until her departure in April to join her husband. Mrs. McCammon will also leave at the same time to join her son, Lieut. W. W. McCammon, 23d Inf., with whom she will make her home.

Major Rudolf G. Ebert with his son, Laurence, returned Monday from New York.

CAMP THOMAS.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., Jan. 20, 1904.

Major and Mrs. C. A. Varnum gave a most delightful reception and musicale to their guest, Mrs. Frank M. Pearson, of Atlanta, Ga., who has been their guest for the past week. After the reception a salad course was served, and then the guests were invited to dance, and the evening passed most pleasantly, Mrs. Varnum being a most delightful hostess. There were many functions given in the past week for Mrs. Pearson, and she, being a musician, added to the pleasures by lending her sweet soprano voice on the occasion of Mrs. Varnum's musicale.

Mrs. W. H. Kendrick gives an afternoon reception Thursday for Mrs. C. A. Varnum's guest, Mrs. F. M. Pearson, who will receive with her. Mrs. E. Anderson also will receive.

Capt. and Mrs. E. Anderson gave an informal dinner Sunday night for Major and Mrs. C. A. Varnum and their guest, Mrs. F. M. Pearson. There is plenty of gaiety in the 7th Cavalry, now at Fort Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and all the social side of a garrison life is kept up, in spite of the bad weather. A musical club and a sewing club are helping out wonderfully. Among the charming women here none could be more admired than Mrs. E. Anderson, who is gifted in every respect, and adds so much to all occasions by her charming presence.

SOME NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major. Gen. H. C. Corbin will review the 9th N.Y. at its armory on Friday evening, Feb. 5. The annual muster of the regiment takes place on Jan. 24.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., has accepted the invitation of Colonel Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, to review the latter command at the armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16. Battalion Q.M. Sergt. F. J. Loughlin, the well known rifleman, has been appointed ordnance sergeant of the regiment, a position he is exceptionally well qualified to fill.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, U.S.N., will review the 23d N.Y. some time in February.

The article entitled "The Training of the Organized Militia," by Col. E. E. Britton, N.G.N.Y., in the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. It is a very interesting and instructive article.

Colonel Duffy, 69th N.Y., announces that the annual inspection and muster of the command will be made at the armory on Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Governor Bates, of Massachusetts, accepted the re-

tirement of Brig. Gen. Fred W. Wellington as commissary general of the M.V.M., and appointed Lieut. Col. Fred B. Carpenter to succeed him. Twenty-two years as a commissioned officer of the Massachusetts Volunteer militia is the record of General Wellington. There are few men in the State, say the Boston Globe, who have taken such a deep interest in the M.V.M. as has General Wellington, who at all times has given liberally from his private funds and time for its advancement and to further promote its efficiency. Brig. Gen. Fred B. Carpenter, who succeeds General Wellington, is one of the most popular members of the M.V.M., and is known as a competent officer. He entered the 1st Corps of Cadets in 1884, and served continuously until November, 1900. He has held the positions of corporal, sergeant, quartermaster sergeant and quartermaster, paymaster and asst. I.G. of R.P.

The Naval Militia Association of the United States at its annual meeting in Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, elected the following officers: President, Comdr. Edwin Geer, Baltimore; first vice-president, Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Darby, Illinois; second vice-president, Lieut. Sidney Hieber, Washington, D.C.; secretary, Lieut. Willard, Baltimore, and treasurer, Comdr. Washington Irving, Hoboken, N.J. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Navy to insert in the Naval Appropriation bill an item of \$150,000 for arms, clothing and equipment for the Naval Militia.

A board to revise the Regulations for Small Arms Practice, National Guard, is convened. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston and Major William M. Kirby, Inspectors of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance officers, National Guard; Capt. William H. Palmer, Inspector Small Arms Practice, 7th Regiment; 1st Lieut. Kellogg K. V. Casey, Asst. Inspector of Small Arms Practice, 71st Regiment.

Adjutant General Henry announces under date of Jan. 18, that the 9th, 12th, 14th, 23d, 47th, 69th, and 71st Regiments are to be supplied with the olive drab uniform.

The National Guard of Delaware will be inspected between Feb. 1 and 20.

The 23d N.Y. in command of Brevet General Barnes, its colonel, was reviewed in its armory on the evening of Jan. 16 by Mayor George B. McClellan. It was the first review by the Mayor of a military command in Brooklyn and the armory could have been filled twice over. Care was taken, however, to issue only the number of tickets that would admit of persons being seated, and this number was 2,000. In the review, parade and drill, the regiment made a fine appearance. It was equalized for review into twelve commands of sixteen files each, divided into three battalions, with a cadet company on the left flank. With the Mayor as an honorary staff were Gen. James McLeer, Comptroller Grout, Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, A.A.G., Borough President M. W. Littleton and ex-Congressman J. C. Hendrix. The regiment in line of masses during the standing review presented a splendid appearance. In passing around the line, the reviewing party instead of forming in twos as prescribed, marched in a go as you please manner, in threes, twos and singly, presenting in consequence a most ragged appearance. At the conclusion of the ceremony, General Barnes put the regiment through a drill in close column movements, including an advance and about in double time, which was finely executed. The formation for parade was finely executed in line, extending all around the armory forming a hollow square. Major Wells was in command during this ceremony, which was a very handsome one. Dancing followed, and among the many guests present were Gen. H. C. King, Col. E. E. Britton and Gen. T. H. McGrath. The Mayor expressed great pleasure at the exhibition of the evening.

Adjutant General Drain, of Washington, announces that company commanders should at once commence the preparation of indoor target ranges. United States decorations for expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen for the year 1903 as soon as they can be secured will be issued. All company commanders are requested to strictly observe the verbal instructions communicated during the recent property inspections relative to care of United States and State property. Inspections of property may be made by officers of the United States Army at any time without notice. The organization of the Signal Corps is changed to consist of a captain, a 1st and 2d lieutenant and forty enlisted men.

The 7th N.Y., Colonel Appleton, paraded for annual inspection and muster at its armory on Jan. 18, by Col. W. H. Chapin, Inspector on the staff of General Ros. Col. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., was also present in behalf of the War Department, and the two inspections were combined in the one assembly. This plan will also be carried out in the inspection of other organizations to follow. The following are the figures of present and absent:

	Pres-ent.	Ab-sent.	Aggre-gate.
Field and Staff.....	17	0	17
Non-Com. Staff.....	13	0	13
Company A.....	71	1	72
" B.....	93	0	93
" C.....	105	0	105
" D.....	91	3	93
" E.....	90	0	90
" F.....	86	0	86
" G.....	102	0	102
" H.....	96	5	101
" I.....	102	1	103
" K.....	102	1	103
	967	11	978

Colonels Garlington and Chapin expressed themselves as very much pleased at the showing made by the regiment, which was fully up to its usual well known standard.

Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright, of New York, who is also lieutenant colonel of the 12th Regiment, at the instance of Adjutant General Henry, introduced several bills in the assembly on Jan. 13, amending the National Guard code. One provides that in the 12th Regiment, Heavy Art., of Brooklyn, there shall be a regimental electrician sergeant and three battalion electrician sergeants. Another change is that any soldier who has been dismissed from the service or dishonorably discharged cannot again enlist in the National Guard without the consent of his former commanding officer. A third change is that assistant hospital stewards must hereafter be graduates of pharmacy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

C. N. B.—The list of societies you ask about are the following: Society of Colonial Wars, The Settlers and Defenders of America, Association of Graduates of U.S. Military Academy, Order of Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Societies of the War of 1812, Society of the Union Army of 1861-65, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., Society of Spanish-American War Veterans, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba, Military and Naval Society of the Porto Rican Expedition, National Society of the Army of the Philippines, Rough Riders' Association, Naval Order of the United States, U.S. Veteran Navy, Regular Army

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and Navy Union, United Confederate Veterans, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States. We would suggest that you get a copy of the World Almanac, price twenty-five cents, from the New York World, New York city, which gives the officers and their addresses and full information relating to the above.

CHIEF MUSICIAN.—There is no school for military bandmen in the U.S. Army.

W. O. T.—Write to the War Department, Washington, D.C., for a copy of G.O. 71, July 8, 1902, which gives full particulars as to the examination of persons from civil life for appointment as 2d lieutenant, U.S.A.

S. L. Z.—Capt. A. G. Jenkins, U.S.A., is the captain of the second company of Coast Artillery on duty at Fishers Island, N.Y.

M. F.—The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy do not wear uniforms.

H. A. T.—For full information concerning the uniform of officers and men of the Army see G.O. 132, Dec. 31, 1902, H.Q.A., published in the Army and Navy Journal Jan. 2, 1903.

BORN.

BAILEY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 9, 1904, to the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. John E. Bailey, U.S.N., a son.

ELMENDORF.—At Spokane, Wash., Jan. 10, 1904, to the wife of Frederic E. Elmendorf, a son, Duryea Elwell.

ELTINGE.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 12, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. LeRoy Eltinge, 15th Cav., a daughter.

FEBIGER.—At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Jan. 13, 1904, to the wife of Major Lea Febiger, U.S.A., a son, Lea Febiger, Jr.

O'LEARY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1904, to the wife of Paym. Charles R. O'Leary, U.S.N., a daughter.

TEMPLE.—At Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Jan. 14, to the wife of Sergt. Oscar Temple, H.C., twin daughters.

MARRIED.

BRACKEN-BOBBS.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 14, 1904, Jessie Lincoln Bobbs and Lieut. Edwin Jewett Bracken, 8th U.S. Inf.

BRYAN-SEAY.—At Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1904, Miss Janie Seay, and Capt. Roger B. Bryan, 5th U.S. Inf.

DEMPSEY-LAWSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1903, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hilton Lawson, of Brookland, Fauquier Co., Va., by the Rev. J. Calvin Stewart of Richmond, Va., Col. Charles A. Dempsey, U.S.A., to Miss Lena M. Lawson.

HARRISON-DAVIS.—At St. Clement's Church, Honolulu, H.I., Dec. 23, 1903, Mr. Host McK. Harrison, of Honolulu, to Miss Susan Speed Davis, daughter of Lieut. Col. Edward Davis, U.S. Artillery, and Mrs. Davis.

KILBOURNE-JOHNSON.—At New York city, Jan. 3, 1904, Lieut. Hugh Samuel Johnson, 1st U.S. Cav., and

Miss Helen L. Kilbourne, youngest daughter of Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, Med. Dept., and Mrs. Kilbourne.

SEIGLE-PAYNE.—At Cazenovia, N.Y., Jan. 14, 1904, Miss Rose Payne, to Lieut. Thaddeus B. Seigle, 27th U.S. Inf.

TRICOU-COLHOUN.—At the New York Navy Yard, Jan. 15, 1904, by the Rev. L. Mason Clarke, D.D., Asst. Paym. Eugene Hermann Tricou, U.S.N., and Miss Sarah Randolph Colhoun.

DIED.

CANTINE.—At Saugerties, N.Y., Jan. 4, 1904, Sarah Starin, widow of Judge Peter Cantine and mother of the wife of Capt. G. E. French, 16th U.S. Inf.

CLARK.—At Evanston, Ill., Jan. 5, 1904, Mr. Frank H. Clark, formerly a paymaster, U.S.N., and father of Lieut. Frank H. Clark, U.S.N.

DE REAMER.—At Washington, D.C., Jan. 13, 1904, Chief Engr. George C. De Reamer, U.S.R.C.S., retired.

DUNGAN.—At Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1904, Commodore William W. Dungan, U.S.N., retired.

KEMPER.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 8, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. James B. Kemper, 6th U.S. Inf., a daughter, Lucy Ord.

KEPPEL.—At London, England, Jan. 10, 1904, Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, Admiral of the Fleet, who was born in 1809.

LANDIS.—At his residence in Philadelphia, on Jan. 15, 1904, Edward Kneass Landis, brother of Capt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav.

RAND.—At New York city, Jan. 19, 1904, George W. Rand, formerly major in the 301st N.Y.V. and a former captain in the 7th N.G.N.Y.

RAY.—At Wilsey, Kan., Jan. 7, 1904, Dr. Robert B. Ray, father of Major B. B. Ray, Pay Department, U.S.A., aged seventy-four years.

REILLY.—At Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, 1904, of Scarlatina, William Griffin, only son of Brig. Gen. J. W. Reilly, U.S.A., retired, and Helen J. G. Reilly, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

SAUNDERS.—At Annapolis, Md., Jan. 19, 1904, Gen. John S. Saunders, Adjutant General of Maryland, and a former lieutenant, U.S.A.

SMITH.—At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Jan. 9, 1904, Harriet Baker Smith, widow of the late Capt. A. St. Clair Smith, 12th New Hampshire Volunteers, and mother of Lieut. A. St. Clair Smith, U.S.N.

WALKER.—At Raton, N.M., Jan. 6, 1904, James Henry Walker, aged seventy-two years, father of Capt. Edgar S. Walker, 8th U.S. Inf.

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HEARINGS BEFORE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, it is learned from members of the committee, have taken all of the hearings on the Naval Appropriation Committee bill, except that of Secretary Moody, who will appear before the committee next week. It is learned from members of the committee that some of the bureau chiefs in discussing their estimates made interesting recommendations of general interest to the Navy.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, as has been stated in the JOURNAL, asked for an increase of 3,000 men and said that he might with propriety ask for 4,000 more men every year; but until the Navy has greater facilities for caring for them on shore and in training ships it would not be wise to do so. He submitted a memorandum in which he briefly outlined the new system of target practice adopted in the Navy. Admiral Taylor says that the results obtained with guns of all calibers have been excellent since the new system was adopted, showing an increase in accuracy of several hundred per cent. and a still greater increase in rapidity. Shooting galleries are being established in the navy yards. Admiral Taylor presented a tabular statement showing that there will be a deficit of 797 officers in June, 1907, and 357 in June, 1911.

The attention of Admiral Taylor was called to the fact that in his estimates the word "apprentice" was not used this year. He said that times have changed and many of the very best young men now enter the Navy at the age of eighteen as landsmen. The minimum age of apprentices has been changed from fifteen to sixteen and he expected in six months more to change it from sixteen to seventeen. That will make it quite possible to train the young landsmen and apprentices together.

Admiral Taylor said that England easily ranked first

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among the naval powers of the world; France second; and when the ships shall have been constructed, say in 1905 and 1908, Germany and this country will rank together—a double third.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, shows the necessity for an appropriation of \$25,000 for tests of naval purposes of the steam turbine, supposed by a great many to be the coming motor. There is at present a move to get an appropriation for two scouts of 1,200 tons displacement, 10,000 indicated horsepower, and 24 knots speed, to be driven by steam turbines.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told the committee that not less than \$1,366,000 will be required for target practice and probably more. The entire efficiency of the Navy as a fighting force depends upon the accuracy of the shooting. He said that the Navy now has two practices a year with Service ammunition, and these will cost approximately \$1,366,000, and when all the ships now building, \$2,690,000 a year for target practice. The cost of one outfit of ammunition for all the vessels built and building would be about \$12,000,000. There is considerable brown powder on hand, but the objection to using it even for target practice is so great that it may be considered as obsolete and should be replaced by smokeless powder. If we went to war within a short time we might be forced to use some brown powder. There are no guns of obsolete type in the Navy to-day, though many of the older guns are less efficient than the later ones.

When Paym. Gen. Henry T. B. Harris urgently recommended that some relief be granted naval pay clerks, it is learned from a member of the committee that considerable interest was taken in this subject and that it is very probable that provision will be made in the Naval Appropriation bill for retirement of competent clerks.

Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, called attention to the fact that the New York yard is the only one on this coast which at the present time can make provision for dry-docking battleships. He said that so far as he could determine now the actual cost of building the Connecticut is not going to seriously exceed the cost of similar work in private yards. Attention was called to the fact that the Navy Department has decided not to appoint to the Construction Corps at this time any of the class graduating from the Naval Academy in February of this year. Officers, who have had some sea service, will be selected to fill vacancies, although it is possible that it may not be practicable to fill all the vacancies at present.

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The progressive element in the British army, the Army and Navy Gazette says, are putting forward a theory that may, if encouraged, produce a marked change in military organization. They believe that the days of the old field battery are coming to an end, that as at present constituted there is a waste of power; it lacks the mobility of horse artillery, though always aspiring to it, and yet goes too fast for the infantry. The remedy suggested is to convert the field into the horse battery,

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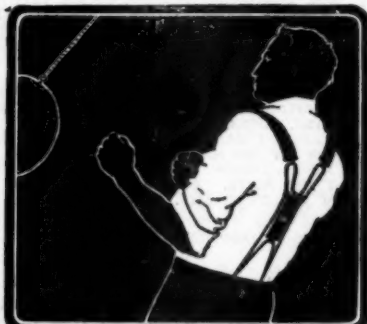


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and to create a new branch, something superior to the type of "cow gun," as slow in movement as the march of infantry, but proportionately of much heavier caliber, and of greater range than the field guns.

In Germany a bill has been introduced in the Reichstag which proposes to put an income tax on "all those who are exempted from military service, during the time they should have served with the colors or in the reserve. The revenue of this tax shall be turned over to the funds for providing for invalids and veterans."

There are altogether 400 persons attached to the military academy of St. Cyr, in France, not counting the cadets. The staff is composed of one brigadier general, one lieutenant colonel, one captain and one lieutenant of the Pay Department, and one chaplain. Instructors of infantry are: One major, eight captains, and twenty-four lieutenants. Instructors of cavalry: One major, two captains and seven lieutenants. Instruction in fencing and gymnastics is given by twenty-five non-commissioned officers.

The Swedish army will have a new maneuver and practice ground on a gigantic scale, near Stockholm. About fifteen million kroner will be spent for new barracks and other military buildings. The four Household regiments, the Svea Corps of Engineers, the 1st Svea Field Artillery

and one regiment of coast artillery will form the permanent garrison of the new station.

In Port Arthur a new station for wireless telegraphy will be established by the Russian Government, enabling the Admiralty in St. Petersburg to be in direct communication with the squadron in Chinese waters.

A re-organization of the Swiss artillery is contemplated. So far there have been 56 field batteries, of six pieces each, which now are to be transformed into 72 batteries, with four pieces to each battery. While this plan would diminish the number of guns from 312 to 288, it would call for twelve new battery commanders.

The German Admiralty plans a new naval station on the Baltic Sea, which shall become the anchoring place for the artillery schoolships. Tonderburg, opposite the plateau of Dueppel, has been selected for the new naval station. Kiel, Danzig and Flensburg are the other ones on the Baltic.

A commission, consisting of combatant, commissary, and medical officers of the Danish army, has been investigating during the last two years the question of the reduction of the weight of the clothing and equipment of the soldier. Numerous experiments have been made which included investigations of the heat conducting power of the various materials and uniforms. Major Hemple, who conducted the experiments, found that he could put together a uniform with almost the same warmth but less weight than the old uniform. The kepi was found to be a most practical head cover; a laced boot the most practical foot cover on the march. The color of the uniform is light grey. Fuller particulars may be found in a paper by Kaptein Hans Daas, of the Sanitary Service of the Army of Norway, in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons, United States, for December.

Movable kitchens have been tried with success during the Russian army maneuvers, which provide the soldiers with hot meals, well cooked, almost immediately upon their arrival at camp or bivouac. An official communication in the Russki Invalid announces that the kitchens have now been finally adopted. They are upon the Brown system, but trial has been made of other systems, beginning in 1897, and continued in 1898 at Krasnoe-Selo and Beilostok. The Brown system was then provisionally adopted, and an Imperial decree of January, 1901, authorized these kitchens to be supplied in the ratio of one to each company, squadron, or battery. Trials meanwhile continued, notably during the Kursk maneuvers, and the kitchens were put to a severe war test in China. The cauldron or cooking vessel is double, its walls being severally of copper and iron, and the latter has a covering of asbestos for retention of heat. Beneath the cauldron is a little fireplace, enabling the heat to be regulated, and the products of combustion pass up the sides of the boiler and out through a chimney. The cauldron is hung upon springs and drawn by horses, and the cooking goes on while the troops are upon the march.

It is anticipated that trouble may arise in the French navy through the adoption of a two years' service for the

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army. The duration of naval service is legally five years, but, in practice, it oscillates between forty and fifty months, and is at present forty-four months.

Lieut. Col. E. D. J. O'Brien, commanding the 14th Hussars, of the British army, has issued a special regimental order relative to the "group system." Men of the same group are to sleep next each other. The groups are to be numbered in each troop, and their leaders' names put up in the barrack-rooms. Their horses are to be kept together as far as possible, and the group leader is to be made responsible for everything. Men on furlough are also to be taken into account. If the group is broken up, the troop leader will amalgamate any two remnants. So far as possible the group is to be considered a unit in the same way as the troop now is.

General Delarey, late of the Boer army, has gone to India with the object of persuading the obstinate Boer prisoners in that country to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward. According to a telegram from Bombay the gallant general has induced all the Boer prisoners at Ahmednager, with the exception of ten, to swear fealty to Great Britain.



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9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L, and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
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| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kan. |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kan. | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kan. | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah. |
| 8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 9th. Manila, P.I. | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kan. |
| 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. | 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |

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| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., I., Ga. | 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. | 64th. Ft. Miles, Cal. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 66th. Camp McKinley, H.I. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 67th. Camp McKinley, H.I. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 10th. Manila, P.I. | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 72d. Ft. Greble, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 16th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. | 75th. Ft. Greble, Me. |
| 17th. Santiago, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. Washington, Md., Jan. 31. | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 19th. Santiago, Cuba. Ordered to Fort Caswell, N.C., Jan. 31. | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 20th. Havana, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 31. | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 22d. Havana, Cuba. Ordered to Ft. Barrancas, Fla., Jan. 31. | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 25th. Ft. Miles, Cal. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. | 85th. Manila, P.I. |
| 27th. Presidio S.F., Cal. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 30th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 91st. Jackson Bks., Md. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 37th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 38th. Manila, P.I. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 107th. Ft. Greble, Me. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 108th. Manila, P.I. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
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- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L, and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
 - 2d Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.
 - 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; A and B, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Fort Thomas, Ky. Regiment is scheduled for duty in Philippines some time in 1904.
 - 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 - 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
 - 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
 - 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 - 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, G, H and L, Fort Columbus, New York; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; F, Fort Wood, N.Y.
 - 9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China, via San Francisco. A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.
 - 10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, San Francisco, Cal.
 - 11th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Ordered to United States, and expects to sail about Feb. 1, 1904.
 - 12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chene, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Texas. Scheduled to leave for Manila in March, 1904.
 - 13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Co. I, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.
 - 14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 - 15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.
 - 16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.
 - 17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 - 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 - 19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.
 - 20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 - 21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.
 - 22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 - 23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
 - 24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.
 - 25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, D, I, K, M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.; C and L, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
 - 26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E and F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; H, Eagle Pass, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.
 - 27th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Scheduled to sail Jan. 15 for San Francisco. Address mail for present San Francisco, Cal.
 - 28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.
 - 29th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will be relieved in 1904, and return to the United States.
 - 30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.
- Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.
- All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
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SHORT RANGE BULLETS.

Pursuant to an order from Brig. Gen. G. F. Elliott, U.S.M.C., Major Rufus H. Lane and other officers of the Marine Corps have been conducting a series of experiments with various bullets and charges of different powders in view of securing a satisfactory charge for short range practice. Among the bullets submitted was one designed by the Ideal Manufacturing Company, of New Haven, Conn., designated as No. 308245, here illustrated. The forward edge of the front band is left sharp and acts as a scraper which collects the residuum left in the barrel and deposits it in the front groove, thus cleaning the barrel each shot and lubricating it at the same time. The regular full service shell after being resized and put in proper condition was found to be preferable to the short range shells with the groove near the muzzle. The regular service shells after having been fired are re-formed to the original shape. The muzzle of the shell is then expanded to .310 inch and the bullet lubricated and sized to that diameter, with an implement made especially for that purpose. The bullet is then seated a snug fit in the muzzle of the shell on a charge of four grains of Laflin & Rand's "Unique" powder, measured with the Ideal U. P. Measure No. 5, measure set at 7 grains, shell not crimped. The regular short range practice distance is 75 feet. With this ammunition the shooting was found to be very accurate and there was no fouling of the barrel. To supply the various Marine Corps stations with a complete outfit for preparing this ammunition an order has been given to the Ideal Company for one set for each station, each set to consist of the following: "One Ideal Loading Press with stops and screws, shell resizer; loading chamber; re-capping punch and spring; stud, lever handle and base; shell holder; de-capper and mouth opener with shell expander .310 inch in diameter, one Ideal Powder Measure No. 5, one Ideal Lubricator and Sizer for bullet No. 308245 to size .310 inch, one Ideal Armory mould to cast a number of lubricating sticks that are to be used in the Ideal lubricator. These to be furnished for the various stations at the earliest possible time."

PROOFS OF SUPREMACY.

Competition seems no barrier to Budweiser. Its march goes on by leaps and bounds. The past year shows an in-

crease of more than 20 per cent. over the preceding year, bringing the total sales of Budweiser (in bottles) to 100,402,500 bottles, and the total sales for the past 29 years, 1875 to 1903 inclusive, to 1,410,402,500 bottles. Budweiser is the household beverage of the American home, and its claim to the title, "King of Bottled Beers," is established by the fact that, although commanding the highest price, its sales exceed those of all other bottled beers combined. Anheuser-Busch's other brands of beer are close seconds to Budweiser. Their total output in bulk for the past year was 1,201,762 barrels. Another evidence of the supremacy of Budweiser was given in the instance of two of the finest and best appointed cafés recently established, the Stewart Café in Philadelphia and the Tait Café in San Francisco, where the most popular beers of America entered into competition, and the award went to Budweiser.

A HOOFF STORY.

It was somewhere in this wide, wide world, and they were about to buy beef on the hoof for the ships. So the officer, whose duty it was to make the purchase, took ashore with him the bo'swain, as representing the crew, to look over the animals and either object or not. They approached the first animal.

"How will that do?" asked the officer. The bo'swain cautiously approached the beast, bent down, and gingerly ran his thumb and forefinger down first one shank and then the other, until the whole four shanks had been examined. Straightening up, he said:

"He'll do all right, sir."

The officer, flabbergasted, cried:

"But, dash it all, you can't tell the good points of a bullock by the shanks."

"Perhaps not, sir, but they're the only parts we ever gets, sir," was the reply.—Hampshire Telegraph.

Of the United States Marine Corps the Youth's Companion says: "Its record from the beginning has been one of which the whole country has been proud. In every war in which the United States has been involved the marines, although often assigned to duty where the opportunities seemed inconsiderable, have won the respect of their opponents and the love and admiration of their countrymen. On nineteen occasions Congress has, by joint resolution, expressed its sense of appreciation of their valor and good conduct. The United States marines are in a sense an

international police. They stand rather for protection and the maintenance of law and order than for aggression; but when offensive measures become necessary to the protection of American lives and property in foreign ports, they push them with the vigor of a hornet and the obstinacy of a bulldog."

"LESE PRESIDENTE."

Lease president is rather a singular offence to be recognized in democratic America, and yet the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is raising its semi-official voice in denunciation. It complains that many newspapers speak of "the president" when they should say "the President." The JOURNAL is of the opinion that this is an insult, not only to the Chief Executive of the nation, but to the nation itself. This is a rather groundless charge, for we have never seen the name written or printed as "theodore roosevelt." Far, indeed, from Jeffersonian simplicity will the Republic have traveled when its newspapers refer to "The President."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

The following list of patents, granted Jan. 12, is sent by Messrs. Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Washington: Boat, Albert Viert; floating dock, Andrew C. Cunningham; breech-loading and discharge actuated firearm, Samuel N. McClean; revolving firearm, Alexander L. Mollett; single-trigger mechanism for firearms, Elijah D. Fulford; gun-barrel, Willie Rost; gun or firearm, Frank Tobisch; means for controlling the recoil of guns, Samuel N. McClean; hydraulic propeller for vessels, Job Dudley; repeating rifle, Robert C. Stevenson; means for determining the nautical bearing of navigable vessels, Hermon W. Ladd; ship's windlass, John Hansen.

The Big Four system operated in connection with the New York Central, between New York and St. Louis, is bound to become one of the most popular avenues of travel next season to the Fair City. This road is now operating many through trains, and the dining car service is especially fine. All trains on the Big Four arrive and depart from the new Union station, St. Louis.

The Hungarian journals are making merry at the expense of Count Tisza, the Premier, who, although a Liberal, is not free from the foibles of his caste. One

of these is a love to appear at all functions in his uniform as a reserve lieutenant of Hussars. At a recent public funeral, since his accession to office, this led him into a ludicrous scrape. A regular captain of Hussars, of Tory principles, who happened to be on duty, spied the Premier in his reserve uniform, and therefore, in the position of his subordinate. As one or two little details of the uniform had not been donned, the captain pre-emptorily ordered the "lieutenant" out of the church to "dress correctly," and the Premier had no appeal. Home he rushed to rectify himself, but when he got back to church the funeral was over.—New York Tribune.

ABSENT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

An Army chaplain one day was talking to a soldier, and asked him a lot of questions as to his regiment, his length of service, rank, etc. Then Tommy thought that it was his turn to do a bit of cross-examination, so he said to the Padre: "I should like to know who you are?" "I am a soldier, too," replied the parson. "And what regiment are you in, and where is it lying?" continued the soldier, in all seriousness. The Padre pointed upwards, and said, "My regiment is in heaven." "The deuce it is," replied the soldier. "Then all I can say is, you are an awful long way from your quarters at the present time!"—London Military Mail.

For Quannah, an intelligent and popular Comanche chief, the cattlemen around Fort Worth, Tex., built a house and furnished it. They were rather puzzled when he told them that the first article of furniture he wanted was a roller desk. "What can you do with a roller desk, Quannah?" they said. "You can't write."

"Oh, I want 'em," said Quannah. "You see, I open desk, an' sit down in my chair, an' I put my feet up on desk, an' I light my seegar, an' I hol' newspaper up front o' me, like this—sabe? Then white man come in, an' he knock at door, an' he say, 'Quannah, I wan' talk t' you a minute.' And I turn 'roun' in my chair, an' puff lot o' smoke n' his face, an' I say: 'Go 'way! I vey busy t'-day!'"—New York Tribune.

It is stated that though the "pancake" cap of the British army does not improve the appearance of the soldier, it is suitable for ladies' headgear, as was shown by the dashing wife of an officer who wore one ornamented with a feather. "Why not appoint a few up-to-date young ladies to look after our Army millinery?" the United Service Gazette asks.

Club Cocktails



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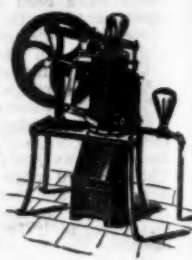


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